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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Will be held in LIVERPOOL, commencing on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1870.

PRESIDENT:

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

EVENING DISCOURSES will be delivered by Professor Tyndall, LL.D. and Professor Rankine, LL.D.
SOCIETIES in St. George's Hall and the Town Hall.
EXCURSIONS to several places on THURSDAY, September 22.

PAPERS.—Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Assistant General Secretary, G. GAFFRIN, Esq., M.A., Harrow.

TICKETS.—Life Members for a composition of 100. Annual Members; Admission Fee, 11s. Subscribers, 11s. Members receive the Annual Report gratis. Associates, 11s. Ladies may become Members or Associates on the same terms as Gentlemen. Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only), 11s.

RAILWAYS.—Members and Associates may obtain Railway Pass Tickets, and information about Local Arrangements on application to Local Secretaries.

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IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
(THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.)

On the 30th and 31st AUGUST and 1st and 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1870.

President.—The Right Hon. the EARL OF BRADFORD.

Principal Vocalists.—Mademoiselle Tiliens, Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Miss Edith Wynne and Mademoiselle Ilma di Murka, Madame Patey and Mademoiselle Dradil. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Raby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foll. Solo Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Violin, M. Salomon. Organist, Mr. Simpson.

Conductor.—Sir Michael Costa.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

Tuesday Morning.—Elijah, Mendelssohn.

Wednesday Morning.—Nathan, Handel.

Thursday Morning.—Moses, Handel.

Friday Morning.—St. Peter's New Oratorio, Benedict (composed expressly for the Festival); Requiem, Mozart.

Tuesday Evening.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (Paradise and the Peri), J. F. Barnett (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and Overture Freischütz and Zampa.

Wednesday Evening.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Instrumental Work, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the Festival); Choral Ode (ditto), Dr. Stewart. Second Part will consist entirely of Selections from the Works of Beethoven.

Thursday Evening.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (Nala and Demagani), Dr. F. Hillier (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, including Kreutzer Sonata and Overture Guillaume Tell.

Friday Evening.—Samson, Handel.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Festival Committee, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 28th inst.
By order,
HOWARD S. SMITH,
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

The SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, the 10th of October.—Prospectuses may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

NOTICE.
Messrs. HENRY SOTHERAN & CO. of 42, Charing-cross, having been appointed Publishers to the Institution, will in future supply non-Subscribers with the early Volumes of the "Transactions" Volume I. to VII. for the Years 1860 are now on sale at 25s. each.
Members and Associates can as heretofore obtain the back Volumes, at the Offices of the Institution, for One Guinea each. Volume XI. will be issued shortly.
9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C. C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Sec.
9th A. 1st, 1870.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

PRIZE ESSAY ON LOCAL TAXATION.
WM. TAYLER, Esq. F.R.S. has placed in the hands of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY FIFTY GUINEAS to be awarded by the Council as a PRIZE to the best ESSAY on the LOCAL TAXATION of the UNITED KINGDOM.
Conditions of the Competition can be had on application to the Society, 12, St. James's-square, London, S.W.
WM. NEWMARCH, F.R.S. President.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.
The College Session for 70-71 will begin on TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER, when the Examinations will commence.
The College Lectures in the Faculties of ARTS and MEDICINE will begin on NOVEMBER 1st; the LAW Lectures on DECEMBER 5th.
Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 12s. to 40s., are awarded by annual examinations in the several Departments, with the Exhibitions founded by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charters, and the late Dr. Sullivan; the Coates Prize in Engineering will be awarded in the third term; the payments for these will be subject to the continuance of the benefactions. The conditions of the Exhibitions to be founded upon the bequest of the late Mr. Porter will be arranged by the Council.
Scholars are exempted from one-half of the Class Fees.
All Fees must be paid in full before the names are entered on the roll.
The ordinary classes embrace the branches required for Examinations for the Civil Service.
Further information will be found in the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1870; or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.
By order of the President,
RICHARD OULTON, B.D., Registrar.
Queen's College, Belfast, July, 1870.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on Monday, October 3rd. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.
For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College; or at the Museum or Library.
A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington.

Will OPEN on OCTOBER 1st, 1870. In addition to the usual Courses, special instruction is provided in Operative Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Ophthalmic, Aural, and Dental Surgery, Diseases of the Skin and of the Throat, Comparative Anatomy, Histology, and Pathology, all of which are taught practically by Demonstration as well as Lecture.—For Prospectus apply to
W. R. CHEADLE, M.D., Dean of the School.

SCHOOL OF ART.—ASSISTANT MASTER.—

There is a VACANCY for an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Leicester School of Art. He will be required to take charge of the Elementary Evening Classes for Artisans, and to assist in the Elementary and Advanced Morning Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen; and for these purposes will have to attend at the School on five Evenings and three Mornings per week. Salary 28s. per Session of five months.
Candidates for the Appointment are requested to forward their testimonials, together with Specimens of Freehand and Shaded Drawings from Copies, and the Round and Water-colour Sketches, to the SECRETARIES, at the School of Art, Fockington-walk, Leicester, not later than TUESDAY, the 6th day of September next.
CHAS. BAKER, Hon.
SAMUEL BARKFIELD, Secs.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
The Trustees propose to ERECT a SECOND PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, as coadjutor to Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S. The Professor will share with Dr. Stewart the instruction of the Natural Philosophy Classes (Mathematical and Experimental), and the conduct of the Physical Laboratory. Further information will be given on application to the Principal, but it is requested that the Trustees may not be addressed individually. It is hoped that the new Professor will be able to enter on his duties not later than the 1st of January, 1871. Candidates are requested to send in applications, stating age, academical degree, and general qualifications, accompanied by testimonials, to "The Trustees of Owens College," under cover to the Registrar, on or before the 17th of September next.
J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

The NEXT SESSION commences on the 3rd of OCTOBER for the Day Classes, and on the 5th October for the Evening Classes.—Prospectuses for either department will be sent on application.
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Second Master.—J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A. of Queen's Coll., Oxford; B.A. and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge;
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

LITERATURE

Les Chroniques de J. Froissart, Publiées pour la Société de l'Histoire de France. Par M. Siméon Luce. Vol. I. (Paris, Renouard.)

THE Société de l'Histoire de France has at last undertaken to give us a good edition of Froissart: and let us add, that not one of our mediæval chroniclers required to the same extent the care and the patience of an intelligent annotator. M. Siméon Luce has, as far as a close examination of the first volume enables us to judge, proved himself perfectly qualified for the task entrusted to him, and even Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove must *baïsser pavillon* before the French critic.

In order to appreciate rightly the difficulties which stand in the way of him who attempts to publish a correct Froissart, we must remember, to begin with, that each one of the four books which make up the *Chronicles* is, to all intents and purposes, a distinct work, requiring to be studied, analyzed and collated independently of the rest. It often happens that one codex contains specimens of three different classes or *families* of texts, and that its unity is only apparent. The business of the critic, therefore, is to discover, in the first place, the features which will enable him to assign an approximative date to this or that episode or chapter; he must reason from the historical or grammatical elements he has at his disposal; balance in the nicest way evidence which is frequently of a trifling character, and take into consideration facts which to many critics would seem to be extremely hypothetical. It is somewhat strange that the numerous editors of our great mediæval annalist have never been struck by the necessity of applying to the Froissart MSS. the system of classification we are now alluding to, and which appears so indispensable towards a satisfactory preparation of the text; Dacier indeed took a kind of preliminary step in the right direction, but he merely described the various MSS. of the *Chronicles*, without attempting to classify them, and the merit of his essay is exclusively bibliographical.

M. Siméon Luce may justly claim, then, the merit of being the first editor who has published Froissart's work as it deserves to be published, and we shall give some faint idea of the amount of labour he has undergone when we inform our readers that he has collated and copied all the *varie lectiones* himself. Even the most intelligent scribes cannot always be trusted, and the *amour propre* of a critic alone will ensure accuracy, especially in deciphering mediæval texts, which are often almost illegible. We all remember M. Victor Cousin's celebrated essay on the necessity of a new edition of Pascal's '*Pensées*,' and more recently still the excellent introduction to Madame de Sevigné's Letters, in Messrs. Hachette's '*Grands Écrivains de la France*.' Now, if the French classics of the seventeenth century were disfigured, mutilated, and *improved* in every possible manner by self-instituted editors, it would seem natural to look for at least the same amount of blundering in a work of so old a date as the *Chronicles* of Froissart. In this case, however, the sins both of omission and of commission we have to notice, are those for

which M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is responsible, and two or three quotations will suffice to show that if M. Siméon Luce has, in addition to his critical labours, condemned himself to the drudgery of a copyist, it was not for the sake of making a childish display of useless diligence. One of the MSS. collated by M. Luce, and which M. Kervyn de Lettenhove professes also to have studied, contains the following passage:—

"Quant li rois de France et ses consauls veirent que li rois d'Engleterre et les Englois estoient aresté devant Calais et tellement fortifié et ordonné que on ne lor pooit porter contraire ne damage ne lever le siège, car de perdre telle ville que Calais est, ce pooit estre trop grandement au blâme et ou préjudice dou roiaulme de France et par especial des marches et frontières de Pigardie, si en furent moult courouchié, si jeterent lor visée li François. . ."

By the suppression of all the part we have italicized, this phrase is reduced in the Brussels edition to a meagre statement, very different from Froissart's usual style.

In the next fragment the reader will notice not merely suppressions, but alterations:—

MS. "Plus n'en i ot a celle table, et là sus la fin dou disner, on presenta à messire Gautier de Mauni, de par le roi, moult rices jeuiaux d'or et d'argent, et furent mis et assis devant lui sur la table. Li chevaliers, qui fu moult sages et moult honnérables, remercia grandement ceuls qui jeuiaux avoient apportés: ce fu li sire de Biauieu et messire Carle de Montmorensi. Quant li heure vint de lever la table, encores estoient li jeuil sus la table."

M. de Lettenhove's text: "Plus n'en i ot à celle table, et là sus la fin dou disner, on presenta à Messire Gautier de Mauni de par le roi moult rices jeuiaux d'or et d'argent et furent mis devant lui sur la table, et qui les avoit apportés, ce furent li sires de Biauieu et Messires Carle de Montmorensi. Apriès la table, encores estoient li jeuil sur la table."

We shall conclude this part of our criticism by a quotation, in which not only M. Kervyn de Lettenhove has committed a most extraordinary blunder, but all the editors who preceded him in the attempt to publish a good text of Froissart. In the narrative of the battle of Cassel, as given by every reprint down to that we are now reviewing, we find a statement, the absurdity of which should, one would suppose, have struck the most careless annotator.—

"... onques de tout ces XVI^m Flamens n'en escapa nul, et fu leur chapitaine mors. Et si ne sent onques nuls de ces signeurs nouvelle li uns de l'autre, jusques adont qu'il eurent tout fait; et onques des XV^m Flamens qui mors y demorèrent, n'en recula uns seuls..."

Now, as M. Siméon Luce very properly observes, if out of the sixteen thousand Flemish who took part in the battle, fifteen thousand fell, Froissart never meant to say that not one escaped. Dacier perceived the contradiction, and being unable to account for it, he substituted sixteen thousand, instead of the fifteen mentioned by the chronicle. Not one of the MSS. with which we are acquainted, however, justifies this alteration, and it was reserved for M. Luce to restore the only true reading, which is as follows: "... onques de tous ces seize mille Flamens n'en escapa mil."

We have thus pointed out the superior accuracy of the new edition published by the Société de l'Histoire de France; let us now describe briefly the plan which the annotator has adopted. His preliminary disquisition, we should say at once, deals exclusively with the first book of the *Chronicles*; and after adverting in a few words to the general merits of Froissart as a writer

and an historian, he goes into an elaborate account of the various MSS. from which the text of his first book can be prepared. It would be impossible within the limits of this *compte-rendu* to give a complete analysis of M. Siméon Luce's exhaustive and interesting bibliographical preface; suffice it to say that there exist three *rédictions*, as our neighbours call them, or drafts, of the first book, offering between each other considerable differences, and which are to a great extent the result of the most important changes in Froissart's career. The first *redaction*—the one with which we are chiefly familiar—is followed by about fifty codices; it may easily be proved that chronologically it is anterior to all the others, and the multiplicity of copies which have been made of it is a clear evidence of its popularity. A second class of MSS., embracing a codex preserved at Amiens and another one existing in the Valenciennes library, comes next; finally, a single MS., known as *le manuscrit de Rome*, and which is one of the finest specimens of mediæval calligraphy, gives us the latest revision and recasting of Froissart's work.

From the ingenious argumentation of M. Siméon Luce, we are led to conclude that the first *redaction*, composed at a time when the chronicler was enjoying the patronage and friendship of Robert de Namur, must be ascribed to the period included between 1369 and 1373; it breathes the strongest partiality for England, and is characterized by a brilliancy of touch, a *verve*, a spirit particularly striking, even compared with the many attractive pictures so plentifully occurring in the other parts of the work. The descriptions of the battles of Crecy and of Poitiers, as this *redaction* presents them to us, are masterpieces which have never been equalled. When, at a later period of his life, Froissart attempted to give another account of these memorable engagements, he fell far short of that animation, that freshness, which stamp his earliest composition.

The second draft, composed in 1377, at the earliest, represents the influence of France just as much as the one we have been noticing bears the impress of English feelings and sympathies. Having become chaplain to the Count of Blois, and the favourite poet of Wenceslaus of Luxemburg Duke of Brabant, Froissart began to see from a totally different point of view the political events which he had originally related under the *prestige* of the flattering reception he had met with at the court of the enemies, or, at any rate, the rivals of France. This difference is particularly noticeable in the description of the battle of Poitiers, and it is interesting to see how the same events have been successively appreciated, according to the prejudices and impressions of the two conflicting parties. It is well known that Froissart has often followed closely, and even copied word for word, the chronicle of Jehan le Bel, canon of Liege: this circumstance has led several critics into error respecting the date of the second *redaction*, and induced them to ascribe to it a chronological priority over the one we have previously reviewed. M. Siméon Luce refutes this opinion, and shows that it would be a great mistake to generalize, from the narrative of the battle of Crecy and of Poitiers, as to the respective dates of the first and the second *redactions*. The episode about the elevation of Arteveld and the Flemish revolution exemplifies perfectly well, says M.

Luce, the way in which the three drafts of the first book have been successively prepared by Froissart. In the first, he merely reproduces the text of Jehan le Bel, without either addition or suppression. In the second, he still takes as his groundwork the narrative of the Canon of Liege, but he improves upon it; and, amongst other developments, he explains the origin of the troubles in Flanders with the greatest impartiality, the deepest political insight, and an amount of discrimination which can scarcely be imagined. The third draft allows nothing to subsist of Jehan le Bel's description; all its details are Froissart's own, and the particulars he presents to us have an unmistakable character of originality.

The third *réduction*, as we have already stated, is as yet identified with only one MS., the splendid codex preserved in the Vatican library. It is posterior to the year 1400, and is remarkable especially for the philosophical style in which it is written. Froissart here appears no longer as a mere chronicler; he endeavours to trace events to their true causes, and his account of the manners, laws and institutions of the various people whose history he relates is remarkable for its depth and its accuracy. He judges the English, especially, with an amount of harshness which could scarcely have been expected from the enthusiastic writer who gave so anti-Gallican a version of the battle of Poitiers; but this final *réduction*, we must not forget, was composed after the tragic end of the unfortunate King Richard the Second, and Froissart, when he wrote it, was still mourning, no doubt, over the death of a monarch who was son of the Black Prince, and grandson of the chronicler's earliest friend, the good Queen Philippa of Hainault.

We believe that, on the whole, M. Siméon Luce has done wisely in selecting as his text the first and most popular *réduction* of the *Chronicles*: he gives, in addition, *all* the various readings; and an excellent summary, placed immediately after the introduction, enables the reader to note the modifications introduced by Froissart in his view of the stirring events he undertook to describe. The *Société de l'Histoire de France* has never published a more satisfactory work than this critical reprint of what may be called the prose epic of chivalry.

Try Lapland: a Fresh Field for Summer Tourists. By A. H. Hutchinson, Capt. R.A. (Chapman & Hall.)

WE have nothing but praise for this modest and useful little volume, which aims at exhibiting within brief compass the charms of a new district for the autumn holiday-maker. It is pleasantly and cheerfully written. There is no pretence whatever about it; and it is so obviously honest and matter-of-fact in its statements that tourists who have had experience of the rose-colour which is sometimes used in painting little-known countries and scenes will be disposed to rely upon this account as a fair and trustworthy one. "Trying" Lapland has its drawbacks, however. The time spent in getting thither is a serious matter to most Englishmen. Then, again, the chances of procuring conveyances are somewhat uncertain; and it cannot be a subject for joke to find one's self between a lake and a forest, "hemmed

in by cliff and flood," miles away from any habitation, with a prospect of having to spend the night in the open air. Worst of all is the plague of mosquitoes, which seem in those northern latitudes to be endowed with a diabolical persistence and with a more than diabolical strength of numbers. Nevertheless, the general impression we gain from the book is, that the pleasures of a trip to Lapland far outweigh its disadvantages, and that the Captain need not grumble over having spent 100*l.* in taking himself and his wife for a two-months' ramble among scenes of singular novelty and beauty, which, with no effort at word-painting, he has very fairly reproduced for us in these pages.

Capt. Hutchinson began his journey *via* Calais, Brussels, and Cologne. What does he mean, however, by saying that, as the clock struck four, "we caught sight of the dome of Cologne"? There is no dome of any importance in Cologne. The objects which first meet the traveller's eye are the twin pillars of the railway bridge and the single spire of the cathedral. Has our author been misled by remembering that the Germans call a cathedral a "Domkirche"? Capt. Hutchinson tells us that he is familiar with German, and, of course, we accept the fact; but we should greatly like to hear, in the original tongue, the speech of the money-taker of some public gardens in Hanover. This money-taker is reported to have told the Captain that the gardens would make him "bare of wonder." A dark suspicion may cross the mind of the reader that Capt. Hutchinson has been betrayed by the third person plural of the German pronoun, and that the money-taker, instead of saying anything so absurd or so impertinent, merely remarked, "Sie sind wunderbar." We merely throw this out as a suggestion, it being none of our business to solve conundrums, whether propounded by a bishop or by a Hanoverian money-taker.

Our author took with him some of Liebig's Extract and a supply of Swedish Testaments. We are glad to hear that the latter are highly appreciated in the North; a young Norwegian informing the Captain that he would rather have one of them than money. Capt. Hutchinson, however, seems to have odd ideas about the scarcity of Testaments in the world; and describes his astonishment on perceiving one day, in the Black Forest, a man intently reading a copy of St John's Gospel which an Englishman had given him. Now the Schwarzwald, if he were presented with an English Testament, might very probably regard it as a curiosity; but to fancy that the 'Evangelium von Johannes' is any rarity among the particularly pious people of the Black Forest is surely a curious blunder. Nevertheless, along with the Testament, our traveller took with him a lot of artificial flies, Lowther-Arcade brooches, and similar articles, which were of much service to him in the uncivilized North. Indeed, the Lowther-Arcade jewellery was so much thought of by the young women of the Luleå district that, not being able to give the Captain those duck's eggs which he wanted in exchange, they proposed to pay him for the brooches in actual coin,—an offer which the Captain's moral sense, as well as his duty to the service, caused him to reject.

"Why should every Swede," asks Capt. Hutchinson, when he has got a good way up

the Gulf of Bothnia, "take off his hat to everybody on every occasion?—when entering a shop—when leaving ditto—when shaking hands with a friend—meeting or parting?"—Why, indeed! The Englishman acts otherwise. The Englishman has such an affection for his hat that he cannot part with it for a moment, even in going into a public dining-room where ladies are seated; he has such a pride in wearing it that he cannot relinquish it even in that domeless Domkirche of Cologne. "Such a vast amount of time is lost in the operation!" observes the Captain. Besides, he might have added, the taking off your hat to people indiscriminately betrays a servility—an absence of a proper sense of one's importance—which no Briton would willingly exhibit. He has a true notion of his own dignity, and is not likely to uncover before a mere shopkeeper in a foreign town. It is singular to remark that among these servile people there exist one or two qualities which even a Briton must commend. For example, says Capt. Hutchinson, Luleå "contains 2,000 inhabitants; but has neither prison, policeman, magistrate nor soldier. The people are so well behaved that none of these institutions are necessary. Thieving is an offence unheard of; and, on leaving your house the door-key is hung upon a peg outside, to show all comers that you are not at home." Let us do Capt. Hutchinson the justice of saying that he mentions these facts with praise; he has not ascended to that sublime frame of mind in which a writer in one of our leading magazines lately, after reviewing the relative condition of the English and foreign workmen, summed up by saying that the case of the latter was the more desperate, because there were so few poor-houses abroad, and these few scantily inhabited!

There is but little definite experience of shooting and fishing recorded in these pages; for the author, having gone north in June, the snow-water still flooded the streams, and he had but little occupation for either his gun or his rod. Nevertheless, he saw enough to convince him that later on there would be splendid sport procurable in these high latitudes, both in the way of fish and wild-fowl. He recommends the English sportsman to take a trained dog with him. He, indeed, endeavours to bring a Lapp dog back with him (oddly called, by a misprint, a *Scotch coolie*), but failed. Willow-grouse, ptarmigan, widgeon, teal, golden eye, and other duck, abound in the neighbourhood of Quickjock, the furthest point to which Capt. Hutchinson penetrated. His voyage thither was made chiefly by means of canoes up the Luleå river, with occasional transference of luggage to such carts and ponies as could be borrowed along the banks. His descriptions of Quickjock, of the district around, and of the Swedish and Lapp peasantry are interesting; and if they have no particular literary value, at least supply the intending traveller with trustworthy information. The book, indeed, amply fulfils its purpose. It will give those who wish to "try Lapland" a very fair idea of what they will have to encounter, and of the pleasures which will form their reward. A professional *littérateur* might have made more of the "material" which Capt. Hutchinson obtained; but although he might have produced a book of greater value for the library-shelf, he could not have given us a more pleasant and trustworthy handbook. Whoever wishes,

in these times, when France and Germany are closed to all but the more daring spirits amongst us, to break fresh ground in the extreme North, cannot do better than consult this record of Capt. Hutchinson's experience.

Matter for Materialists: a Series of Letters in Vindication and Extension of the Principles regarding the Nature of Existence of the Right Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne. By Thomas Doubleday. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book consists of a series of short essays, in which the author professes to show that the theory of a really existing world of matter involves not only insuperable difficulties, but also many direct, plain and absolute contradictions. We think that he establishes, and that with considerable ability and thoughtfulness, the serious difficulties to which the doctrine assailed by him is exposed; but that he is not successful in proving that these difficulties ever amount to a statement of what is in itself contradictory. He appears to fall into the not uncommon error of supposing that the human reason ought to reject whatever it cannot explain, forgetting that there are many things in the world which our imperfect knowledge has to take for granted, even though we are quite unable to account for them by any satisfactory hypothesis. The compatibility of human freedom with an omnipotent First Cause, and the mutual intercourse of mind and matter, are alike insuperable difficulties to the limited knowledge of most thinking men. It is true that we may cut the knot and get rid of the difficulty by denying the existence of one of the factors which seem to us irreconcilable; but this is an unscientific method of procedure, which would, if widely indulged, prove a fatal bar to the progress of human knowledge. For the propositions in which these difficulties are involved are not contrary to reason, but simply beyond it in the present condition of mental development; and we all hope, and think, that hereafter some solution may be found, even if it is not already dawning on our advancing intelligence. But there is another class of propositions of a very different character, those, viz. which involve in themselves a contradiction, and which our reason compels us at once to dismiss, as necessarily false, now and for ever. We are compelled by the constitution of our minds to declare them absolutely untrue, and we are unable to conceive that any advance of science can shake our convictions respecting them.

Mr. Doubleday appears to have distinguished very imperfectly between these two classes of propositions. He seems to think that what is inexplicable is almost synonymous with what is absurd. We find this fallacy constantly occurring throughout his book. In the preface we are told that because there are difficulties respecting the nature of space, therefore it is impossible to believe it to exist at all. The same idea is developed more in detail in a subsequent chapter, and in other portions of the book is applied to motion, time, magnitude, and the various qualities of matter.

This method of reasoning is not the only proof of an imperfect philosophical training to which these pages bear witness. The argument from Final Causes appears more than once, and is made use of in a way which would

be disowned by the most orthodox teleologists. We are told, for instance, that matter has no sufficient use to justify its existence, because we cannot suppose that "the Creator is constantly employed in upholding huge masses of matter for the apparent purpose of these masses being the vehicles of certain sensations in certain spiritual beings." This argument, if it means anything at all, must mean that the effort required of the Creator in order to uphold the material world would be so great a tax upon His powers, and would so constantly occupy His attention, that we must invent for Him some system which would produce our sensations without so great an exertion on His part. The idea of God entertained by Mr. Doubleday seems to be altogether a most extraordinary one. In the chapter on Space he is introduced to clench the argument against its existence. We will quote the passage, lest we should seem to be misrepresenting the line of reasoning:—

"A careful investigation will convince us that it is not only impossible for the human mind to apprehend space in the abstract, but that it is equally impossible for us to conceive that it could be apprehended by any mind whatsoever, even by the Deity himself. For, admitting that the intellect of the Divine Being is infinitely great, the idea of abstract space must also be infinite; and even an infinity cannot include another infinity, for inclusion involves limits, and the infinite denies limitations. Thus, therefore, the idea of space in the abstract seems to be a metaphysical impossibility in every point of view."

The notion of the mind of God being like a great box, which would be completely filled by space, if such a thing existed at all, is sufficiently extraordinary. But in the concluding summary of arguments in favour of the author's position is one which is a masterpiece of ingenious casuistry. We are told that Idealism "destroys and renders impossible all atheistical notions," because if our sensations are caused, not by external matter, but by the Divine intervention, it follows necessarily that a Divine Being exists. This is a basis for Theism which is certainly quite original, but unfortunately we might with equal fairness argue that we ourselves have no existence, because it would require an Omnipotent Being to implant in what we call mankind the universal delusion which such a theory would imply.

We scarcely think that a man of so much intelligence and information as Mr. Doubleday would have committed himself to such statements as these if he had read more carefully the philosophical writings of those who have treated the same subjects as himself. He is possessed with one idea, and appears to think scorn of every other doctrine. He is so thoroughly convinced that Bishop Berkeley is "the greatest metaphysical thinker that the world has ever seen," that he can afford to despise all who differ from his great master. We are certainly told in the Preface that "Moral Philosophy, and especially that portion of it which may be styled metaphysics proper, formed the earliest study" of the author, and we therefore hesitate to pronounce an unfavourable judgment as to the amount of his philosophical knowledge. But when we find him attacking Prof. Tyndall for speaking of the "potential energy of the atoms which compose a body of water" on the ground, that *energy* means strength of will, and can only be applied to mind, we must confess to a doubt whether any

one who has ever read a page of Aristotle could be ignorant of the classical meaning of the word.

In a sketch of the History of Philosophy, which does not profess to be more than a condensation of Mr. Lewes's well-known manual, there occurs a passage where it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Doubleday believed the schoolmen to be in some way connected with the decline and fall of the Roman empire:—

"The Christian religion could not preserve the Roman empire from that decay which seems to be the fate of all dominations. The Roman world became incurably corrupt, and, as an assured consequence of that corruption, gradually and entirely emasculated. It was impossible but that religion should suffer during this sad process; and it did suffer. The active spirit of Faith imperceptibly waned into a gaudy and lifeless ceremonial; and mere scholastic disputes and verbal and metaphysical subtleties, like the ivy round the tree, gradually poisoned the healthy energy of a simple but energetic belief. The emaculate empire at length succumbed under the rude, but now resistless blows of an outside barbarism."

But we should be doing an injustice to Mr. Doubleday if we closed our notice of his volume without mentioning the real enthusiasm and eager love of scientific study which it displays. It is written by a man who belongs to that thoughtful class of Englishmen who occupy a well-earned leisure, or even fill up the intervals of a busy life with mental cultivation for its own sake. Such men deserve the highest praise, as they are a continual protest against the encroachments of the narrow commercial spirit which threatens England. We only regret that they should be so eager to give to the world the results of their investigation: for however important to themselves are the conclusions at which they arrive, it would, perhaps, be wiser if they were first to ascertain whether there is anything very new or very true in the theories which they have adopted, or in the arguments which they adduce to support them.

Chaucer: Studien zur Geschichte seiner Entwicklung, und zur Chronologie seiner Schriften. Von Bernhard Ten Brink. Erster Theil. (Münster, Russell.)

As Prof. Grein has given us the only real edition (barring his alterations of some good old Northern forms) of the body of Anglo-Saxon poetry, and Dr. Stratmann has given us the best Early English Dictionary, so now Mr. Ten Brink gives us the best 'History of Chaucer's Development, and the Chronology of his Writings.' We Englishmen have had, for nearly five hundred years past, the writings, real and nominal, of a great poet before us; and we have never even examined them carefully, to see which are genuine and which are spurious. Whatever any editor has chosen to call Chaucer's, we have accepted almost without question: we have never investigated Chaucer's laws of rhyme; and our latest historian of English literature has accepted as genuine 'The Testament of Love,' which is undoubtedly spurious, and was first attributed to Chaucer, without any authority, by a printer in 1532. The neglect of a critical study of Chaucer by his countrymen is one of the greatest reproaches that can be brought against English scholars. Some little attention, it is true, has been given to the 'Canterbury Tales';

but the poet's minor poems have been wholly neglected by even professed Chaucer students. We sincerely hope that this state of things is about to pass away; and it is known, indeed, that the learned Librarian of the University of Cambridge, or his publishers in his name, have at intervals announced a work by him that would effect this desirable object; but we cannot hear that there is any chance of its appearance, and we therefore hail with pleasure Mr. Ten Brink's "Studies" as by far the most important treatise on its subject that has yet appeared.

Mr. Ten Brink's results may be soon stated. He divides Chaucer's poetic life into three periods, of which the first ranges from 1366 to 1372-3, the time of the poet's Italian travels; the second from 1373 to 1384; the third from 1385 to 1400, the year of the poet's death. To the first period, that of French influence, belong the translation of the 'Roman de la Rose' and 'The Boke of the Duchesse'; to the second period, that of Italian influence,—to which Ten Brink wisely attributes far more power than the French, that Sandras vainly fancies was Chaucer's guide through life,—belong the 'Life of St. Cecile' (1373), the 'Assemble of Fowles,' and 'Palamon and Arcite'; also the translation of 'Boethius de Consolatione' and 'Troylus and Cryseyde,' and the 'House of Fame' (1384). To the third, the independent and most powerful period, belong the 'Complaynt of Mars and Venus,' the 'Legend of Good Women,' the 'Astrolabie,' 'Anelida and Arcite,' 'Canterbury Tales,' and certain small poems. The third period is to be discussed by Mr. Ten Brink in his Second Part. Part I. deals only with the first and second periods, though many of the later works are incidentally treated in it.

The pieces declared spurious in Part I. are 'The Testament of Love,' 'The Flower and the Leaf,' 'Chaucer's Dream,' 'The Court of Love,' 'The Complaint of the Black Knight,' 'The Lamentacion of Mary Magdaine,' 'The Assemble of Ladies,' and 'The Remedie of Love.' The three last poems are not treated at length, as too plainly spurious, but all the other pieces are; and, as far as we can at present see, we think that Mr. Ten Brink has satisfactorily proved his conclusions. Most Chaucer readers will be glad to be rid of the dull confusion of the 'Testament of Love,' the namby-pamby of 'Chaucer's Dream,' and the mingled silliness and nastiness of 'The Court of Love'; but few will part without regret from the beautiful 'Flower and the Leaf,' with its use of the master's own phrases—"glad light green," &c.; and Dean Stanley will be sorry to hear that in his memorial-window in Westminster Abbey to the poet who, like himself, added to the fame of Canterbury and Westminster both, he has taken subjects from only a lover and disciple of Chaucer instead of the poet himself. But the will is none the less to be praised.

Mr. Ten Brink's great test is the laws of Chaucer's rhymes, as deduced from his undoubtedly genuine works. It will be seen from the above list that all Chaucer's genuine works of the first and second periods are enumerated by himself in the prologue to the 'Legende of Good Women'; while nearly all those of the third period are named by Lydgate in his prologue to his 'Falles of Princes,' from Boccaccio, though of these genuine works the 'Origenes upon the Maudeleyne' (a translation,

no doubt, of the 'Homilia de Maria Magdalena,' falsely attributed to Origen, in the Middle Ages), and the 'Boke of the Lyon' are now lost. By collecting and comparing Chaucer's rhymes in these poems, you get a test which (say the believers in a great poet's ear, and in the certainty that it was the same all through his life) will unerringly tell you whether any poem is genuine Chaucer or not. All the poems above named as spurious fail on the application of this test. And so does the 'Romaunt of the Rose' in one point, namely, that that poem rhymes the *y* final of adverbs and prepositions, &c. and the pronoun *I*, with *ie* or *ye* final of French nouns and the infinitives of verbs—*I* with *maladie*, l. 1849; *generaly* with *vilanye*, l. 2179; *tendirly* with *lye* (the verb), l. 2737; all of which *-ye* words would be two syllables, *y-e*, in Chaucer's later works. Yet Mr. Ten Brink does not reject the 'Romaunt' as spurious. Why not? Because, says he, it was Chaucer's earliest work, and in it he allows himself a licence that he did not afterwards take when his powers were more developed. This answer looks weak at first; and yet there is so much work worthy of Chaucer in the 'Romaunt,' that we are glad of Mr. Ten Brink's decision. Those who oppose it say, "Granted that Chaucer did translate the 'Roman de la Rose,' how can you show that the one fifteenth-century copy (at Glasgow) of a translation that alone we have, is Chaucer's? The MS. does not say it is so—the *y-ye* rhyme is against its being his; Thynne's putting the poem into his edition is no evidence whatever. Did Chaucer and his contemporaries (if any) begin rhyming *y-ye* in 1360-6, then countermarch, and not-rhyme it till 1400? and then did Chaucer's pupils countermarch again, and take to re-rhyming it (as they did) after 1400?" The answer is, that though we have no history of any English rhyme,—we are not Germans,—yet a slight examination of Robert of Brunne's 'Handlyng Synne,' A.D. 1303; Shoreham's Poems, 1320—50 (edited from the notorious MS. that was missing from a London sale-room, and the chance of recovering which the British Museum seized, and turned into a certainty); Minot's Poems, 1340—50, show that Chaucer's predecessors did rhyme *y-ye*, and that it is very possible that he, in his first work, followed their laws, which must have made his translation easier to him; though after that work he struck out a more strict law for his own future rhymes. Further, we may judge from Lydgate's refusing to re-translate De Guilleville's 'Prayer to the Virgin,' and using his master Chaucer's translation of it instead, how unlikely an early fifteenth-century poet would be to re-translate the 'Roman de la Rose,' after Chaucer had Englished it. We have also many contemporary, or nearly contemporary, notices of the fifteenth-century poets; and it is almost incredible that the author of the original of the Glasgow MS. copy of the 'Romaunt'—so far above Lydgate and Oocleve as he must have been, indeed another Chaucer—should have been passed over without notice. Until further cause be shown, we think, then, that Mr. Ten Brink's judgment must stand,—that the 'Romaunt' we have is Chaucer's, though a late and bad copy of his earliest work, and a fragment too.

The length at which we have dwelt on this question prevents us from giving a full account of the rest of Mr. Ten Brink's Chaucer

Studies; but we commend the book to the reader as full of valuable and original matter, and as containing also the French poem used by Chaucer in his 'Boke of the Duchesse,' and Froissart's 'Dit du Bleu Chevalier,' which Sandras says, though with slight reason, is copied in the spurious 'Complaint of the Black Knight.'

Co-operative Agriculture. By William Pare. (Longmans & Co.)

UNDER this title, Mr. Pare furnishes us with a concise and interesting narrative of the efforts of an Irish gentleman, Mr. John Scott Vandeleur, to introduce co-operative industry on part of his estates. Mr. Vandeleur was "a man of position and fortune in the county of Clare; . . . a scientific and most skilful farmer. . . . He and his family were Protestants." In the year 1823 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Robert Owen, who was then in Ireland for the purpose of expounding his theory of society. He was much struck with his teaching, and determined to give the system which he advocated a practical trial. In doing so he had almost every possible difficulty to overcome. Ireland was just then in a very disturbed state; agrarian outrages and murders were events of almost daily occurrence, and in no part of the country were these more fearfully prevalent than in the county Clare. Mr. Vandeleur was an alien in religion from the population amongst which he resided, at a time, too, when to be so was to belong to a dominant caste; his scheme was regarded by persons of his own class, and even by the most intimate members of his family, as Utopian; it was viewed with open distrust and dislike by the labouring class, whom it was intended to benefit; and, finally, these last were sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance, improvidence and licentiousness, the consequence of long years of misgovernment and misery. Nevertheless he persevered.

The experiment was made on an estate of 618 acres, called "Ralahine," and the association was called "The Ralahine Agricultural and Manufacturing Co-operative Association." It does not appear, however, that at any time manufacturing industry was resorted to, although this was contemplated. The terms upon which the lands were held and the constitution and laws of the society are given in full by Mr. Pare, and to these he has appended many judicious observations and reflections. We cannot include among these, however, his commendation of the practice pursued in the payment of rent, which seems, to us, indeed, the great blot on the system. According to it, "the landlord received his rent always in kind," and "the quantity of each particular crop which he was to receive, or its equivalent, was fixed at the commencement of the contract, and was thereafter unvarying." True, this was a sufficiently satisfactory arrangement for all, on the only two suppositions which Mr. Pare makes, that the produce had remained the same or been doubled; but supposing the produce all over the farm had been diminished by one-half, how then? On the whole, we prefer the *proportionate* quantity familiar to the Metayer system, of which Mr. Pare is no admirer. With every one of his observations on education, and especially on the education of women and children, we most heartily sympathize and concur; nor

do we for a moment doubt the exact truth of his testimony when he tells us in his Preface,—

"Under this régime, the landlord was relieved of anxiety and care for his property and person; the labourer was industrious, cheerful and contented; machinery was hailed as a blessing instead of being denounced and destroyed as a curse; the land already under cultivation was improved, and a large tract of that which had hitherto been waste was brought into a state of high tilth by spade labour. The people were instructed and amused; idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, mendicity, and a host of kindred evils were utterly banished, whilst the effect upon the surrounding population was of the best possible kind, repressing revenge, and raising hope in moody and discontented breasts, from which the former had never been absent, and wherein the latter had never dawned."

The association came to an untimely end, through no fault of its own, about two years after the date of its formation.

The appearance of this volume at the present time is singularly opportune. A revolution in the land tenure of Ireland has been accomplished within this year, which it is scarcely an exaggeration to say is unparalleled in importance and extent, considering the time which it has occupied and the means which it has employed. In the midst of profound peace the relations between landlord and tenant have been radically reversed. Many fond prejudices, many cherished traditions have been exploded and utterly scattered to the winds. At such a time a new scheme of agricultural economy is put forward, containing such promises as we have quoted, a scheme which, however otherwise it may invite criticism, is not the mere dream of an enthusiast,—which has for its basis the sober relation of well ascertained facts,—a scheme which under the most unfavourable auspices has been tried and has resulted in unqualified success. Ireland is essentially an agricultural country, and her population is enthusiastically attached to the soil. It will be a happy day for her, and for the great empire of which she is a portion, when her sons shall be attached to that soil, not by the mere flimsy bond of sentimental patriotism, but by a substantial and common interest in the produce which their hands could raise from the green and fertile land.

The Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italians. By Robert Ellis, B.D. (Trübner & Co.)

MR. ELLIS is already well known by his treatise on the passage of Hannibal over the Alps: and nine years ago he published a work called the 'Armenian Origin of the Etruscans.' He did not in that book endeavour to prove that the Etruscans were the descendants of the Armenians (as the title might seem to imply): but he believes the South branch of the Aryan race separated into three great divisions—the Indian—the Medo-Persian—and thirdly, a people to which he gives the name of "Thracian": this, he imagines, had its origin in Armenia, spread from the Caspian to the Alps and the Tyrrhenian sea, and carried an Armenian dialect into Etruria and into Rætia: upon this Armenian or Thracian stock, Celtic terms were engrafted by that division which entered the Italian peninsula; and thus was produced that mysterious Etruscan language, the deciphering of which has long been at once the delight and the reproach of a certain set of philologists. Between the Armenian then and the Etruscan there would be much the same

affinity as between the German and the English: the Etruscan language is supposed to be grammatically akin to the Armenian, but to be overlaid by Celtic words,—just as the English is akin to German in its grammar, though its vocabulary is largely alien. In his first book Mr. Ellis brought forward such proof of this position as it admits from the Etruscan inscriptions, to which he applies the key of the Armenian language, which is preserved to us from the fifth century A.D.: and the additional materials which have been supplied, especially by the publication of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum*, are used to the same end in the present work. Of the dangers which beset such an attempt Mr. Ellis is well aware, at least in theory. He says (*Armenian Origin*, p. 102), "the Armenian may be a thousand years younger than some Etruscan inscriptions." Consequently it might be—indeed could hardly help being—subject to countless modifying influences, both internal and external, which would so alter not merely the vocabulary, but (what is much more important) the grammar, as to render any comparisons with the Etruscan exceedingly deceptive. Add to this the almost complete corruption of the Etruscan inflectional system, upon which no new facts seem to throw any greater light, and we shall see how exceedingly difficult is the proof and how imperfect are the conditions. With the greatest wish to do justice to Mr. Ellis's extreme ingenuity, and his evident desire to work by rule even where rules are scarcely applicable, it seems to us impossible to regard his interpretations in general as anything but brilliant *tours de force*. Take the inscription on the cup of Cervetri. This he interpreted in his first book, "I not of water but I of wine a pot am for the tongue thirsty: if joyous be the feast, me of liquor the guest empties." This is a right good inscription for a cup, and recommends itself to us greatly: and the comparison of the particular words is most plausible. *Mathu*, "of wine," is very like *ṃēv* and Sk. *madhu*: *lisai*, "to the tongue," is very like *lezoy* (Armenian), and might be referred to Sk. *lih*, our "lick," which gives the primitive form most fully: and *thipurenai*, "thirsty," is very cleverly referred to the root *tap*, "to heat," with a secondary suffix which appears in Armenian as *brên*. The other words are deciphered with equal ingenuity: ingenuity so great as at first to blind us to the fact that this is, after all, the veriest guess-work; that Armenian and Sanskrit could furnish another philologist with a totally different interpretation, but one equally incapable of verification. Surely the uncertainty of such work is shown by the fact that Mr. Ellis in the present book suggests a slightly different explanation, as, "on the whole, preferable," by which *nethu*, "of liquor," becomes a nominative instead of a genitive, and *nastav* changes from "the guest" to "by the guest." We are bound, however, to say that Mr. Ellis's later book shows, in our opinion, a marked improvement upon the first, in the greater attention which is paid to the grammatical suffixes. But something more is still wanted. For such a task as Mr. Ellis has proposed to himself, a clear view of the phonetic changes of each language was imperatively necessary; but we cannot think he is always consistent here. Whether such distinctness is possible in dealing with the materials at hand, is another

question; but we are certain that without it no valuable results are to be attained. Mr. Ellis's main thesis—that a single race once spread from Armenia to Italy—has in it nothing that is improbable; but the facts of language seem to us as yet insufficient to prove it.

Westward Hoe for Avalon in the New-found-land, as described by Captain Richard Whitbourne, of Exmouth, Devon, 1622. Edited and Illustrated by T. Whitburn, 1870. (Low & Co.)

IN daring adventurousness, chivalric worth, and favour with his contemporaries, the Merchant-Adventurer of Elizabethan England was the equivalent of the Crusader three or four centuries earlier. At a time when husbandry was so mean an industry that no man of gentle birth could turn farmer without surrendering his title to rank with the gentlemen of his district, and when younger sons looked disdainfully on the orders and clergy of the Reformed church, the career of a merchant-adventurer, passing his life in conflict with pirates and with all the natural perils of the deep, was deemed honourable, and in every respect suitable to a man of gallant temper and noble extraction. On his return from foreign parts, whither he had brought the first knowledge of the English name, or where he had confirmed the interests of his nation whilst effecting his private advancement, the mariner, whose exploits had given him "status" in his profession, was feasted by civic magnates and regarded with generous admiration by home-loving country gentlemen. Even though he had sprung from a plebeian stock, and had no domestic history cognizable by heralds, he was deemed fit company for knights and squires of twelve descents; and in the last years of the seventeenth century no man blushed for the humility of his pedigree who could demonstrate that one of his lineal ancestors had taken a conspicuous part in the maritime explorations of the previous century, and commanded his own ship under the Lord Admiral, whose heterogeneous fleet completed upon the Spanish Armada the work of destruction which seasonable tempests commenced. Nor can time be said even yet to have extinguished the personal glory of the Elizabethan navigators who discovered new lands in the western ocean, and laid the foundations of the colonial empire which Englishmen of to-day are asked to regard as a source of embarrassment rather than of strength. If the most illogical and capricious of all domestic sentiments, pride of ancestry, is ever justifiable, it may be credited with reasonableness in the case of one who traces his descent through a series of honest and efficient men from such an Elizabethan worthy as Captain Richard Whitbourne, of Exmouth, who helped to defeat the Spanish Armada, and after making divers voyages and coming victoriously out of many a sharp fight with the marauders of the Atlantic, drew the attention of his fellow countrymen to Newfoundland in that 'Westward Hoe for Avalon' which James the First and the Lords of his Council, in the absence of a daily press for the due information of the public on all matters pertaining to the social weal, directed the primates of Canterbury and York and all their subordinate clergy, to distribute throughout

"the several parishes of this kingdom, for the encouragement of Adventurers vnto the plantation there." But though we cordially sympathize with Mr. Thomas Whitburn's pride in the sailor, whose name, together with a little of its glory, has become the property of his descendants, we cannot express unqualified approval of the means by which the editor and illustrator attempts to revive the memory of his worshipful ancestor. Instead of publishing a few detached pieces of the Captain's work, Mr. Whitburn should have reproduced it at full and in the *ipsissima verba* of the original. The editor's course of action, consequent on the opinion that "an entire reprint would be tedious," is by no means complimentary to his ancestor's literary prowess, and compels us to report that a publication which might have proved entertaining to the general reader and of considerable value to the student is not likely to satisfy many people outside the boundary of a single family. Lovers of old literature may, however, derive a good hour's amusement from the mutilated narrative which concludes with the following account of a creature on which the mariner set eyes off the coast of Newfoundland:—

"Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange creature that I first saw there in the year 1610, in a morning early as I was standing by the waterside, in the harbour of St. John's; which I espied very swiftly to come swimming towards me, looking cheerfully, as it had been a woman, by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, eares, necke, and forehead: it seemed to be so beautifull and in those parts so well-proportioned, hauing round about upon the head all blew strakes, resembling hayre, downe to the necke (but certainly it was no haire :) for I beheld it long, and another of my company also, yet liuing, that was not then far from me: and seeing the same coming so swiftly towards me, I stepped backe, for it was come within the length of a long pike. Which when this creature saw, that I went from it, it presently thereupon diued a little vnder water, and did swim towards the place where before I landed; whereby I beheld the shoulders and backe downe to the middle, to be as square, white and smooth as the backe of a man, and from the middle to the hinder part, poynting in proportion like a broad hooked arrow: how it was proportioned in the forepart, from the necke and shoulders, I know not; but the same came shortly after unto a boate, wherein one William Hawkrigge, then my servant, was, that hath bin since a captaine in a ship to the East Indies, and is lately there employed againe by Sir Thomas Smith, in the like voyage: and the same creature did put both his hands upon the side of the boate, and did strive to come in to him and others in the said boate: whereat they were afraide: and one of them strooke it a full blow on the head: whereby it fell off from them: and afterwards it came to two other boats in the said harbour: the men in them for feare fled to land: This (I suppose) was a Maremaide. Now because diuers haue written much of Maremaids, I have presumed to relate what is most certaine of such a strange creature that was seene at Newfoundland: Whether it were a Maremaid or no, I know not: I leave for others to judge."

To others, also, we are well pleased to refer this dubious and marvellous case for settlement. A question much more like to disturb the critic is, whether in this exciting "conclusion" to the reader Captain Whitbourne wrote in perfect guilelessness and simplicity, or from a politic design to contribute to the popularity of his publication by seasoning it with a wondrous statement likely to tickle the appetite of vulgar credulity.

The Ante-Nicene Christian Library. — XV. The Writings of Tertullian, Vol. II. — XVI. Apocryphal Gospels, Acts, and Revelations. (Edinburgh, Clark.)

THE second volume of Tertullian in English contains all his polemical works except the treatise against Marcion and the *Adversus Iudeos*; the former of which has appeared already, the latter being reserved for a future volume. The translator of this Latin Father seems fully alive to the difficulties of his task, and competent to deal with them successfully. His version is excellent; while the notes he has subjoined must prove a valuable help to the reader. It is but seldom that we differ from his opinion as to the meaning of a phrase or sentence.

The sixteenth volume of 'The Ante-Nicene Library' consists of three parts, giving Apocryphal Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypses. The translator prefixes a brief Introduction of eighteen pages, containing some account of the documents of which each part is made up. Mainly compiled from Tischendorf, it is rather meagre. We are not distinctly told, either in the title-page or Introduction, from the text of what edition the English is made. Neither has the translator informed his reader that the Apocryphal Gospels had been already translated by Mr. Cowper. The allusions to this scholar are few; though it is not difficult to see that he has helped Mr. Walker in a variety of ways, both in the translation and notes. Here a little generosity might have been shown.

The version is literal and usually correct, while two good indexes increase the value of the volume; but the Introduction is too brief, and is hardly accurate in several places. The translator is no critic; nor is he versed in the literature of the subject; and he should, therefore, be careful in following his source. He says that Tischendorf ascribes the Apocalypse of Paul to the year 380 upon pretty good evidence. Yet the Leipzig Professor assigns it to the year in which Theodosius died, i.e. 395, very much by conjecture. Mr. Walker also asserts that the two MSS. of it, used by Tischendorf, seem to be copied from the same original; whereas the Milan one was copied from that of Munich. For the Apocalypse of John, Tischendorf used three MSS. belonging to St. Mark's Library at Venice, not three Vienna MSS., as Mr. Walker makes them. The account given of the pseudo-Matthew's Gospel is in some respects better than Mr. Cowper's; in others, inferior. Mr. Walker is right in thinking the original to have been in Latin; but he does not speak of a date, as Mr. Cowper does. Neither mentions that it is anti-Montanistic and anti-Manichean. Both St. Jerome and Innocent I. may have been acquainted with the work. We regret that no English translator of the Apocryphal literature has given a good critical estimate of the documents; nor has Tischendorf himself said much that is satisfactory or sufficient in relation to their composition, country, age, and character. Thilo or Neander might have discussed such topics ably; but the great Church historians of Germany have passed away, and their successors seem incapable. The translator should have given all the pieces contained in the volumes of Tischendorf, and the additional documents incorporated in Cowper's 'Apocryphal Gos-

pels'; and if another edition be called for, we recommend the division of the volume into two, and the enlargement of the Introduction. In the mean time, scholars are expecting a new and improved edition of Tischendorf's 'Apocryphal Gospels,' as well as an extension of his Hague prize essay on the 'Apocryphal Writings,' now out of print. These will furnish fresh materials for a fuller knowledge of an interesting branch of literature. We observe that Messrs. Walker and Cowper alike conclude their prefaces with a flourish about the gulf that separates the apocryphal and canonical writings of Christianity, which a critical study of the latter along with the early literature of the second century contained in the so-called Apostolic Fathers and the Clementines might possibly modify. It is easy to extol "the unapproachable simplicity and majesty of the canonical writings," and we should be the last to refuse assent to their high and sacred character; but the "impassable gulf" between the Epistle of St. Jude, for example, and Clement's to the Corinthians, is not patent to view. Scripture is dishonoured by the very praises of some of its advocates.

A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857—1858. By John William Kaye. Vol. II. (Allen & Co.)

THE interest of this chronicle of the Sepoy War is so great, the charm of the story as told by Mr. Kaye so powerful, that it is impossible to deal with it as with ordinary books. The reviewer cannot stop to annotate: he must quench his thirst by a complete draught, and finish reading before he attempts to criticize. But, indeed, criticism must in this case consist only of a varying amount of praise; for as nothing can exceed the pathos or the importance of the events narrated, so no quality is wanting in the historian to worthily describe them. Not that the task was easy—the narrative has many threads, each too brightly coloured or too deeply shaded to be neglected, but all are here skilfully blended into one harmonious whole. Mr. Kaye has written many things, and all things well; but, in our judgment, nothing so well as this 'History of the Sepoy War.'

The first volume of this work was noticed by us in our issue for November 5, 1864, No. 1932. In the six years which have since elapsed the author has had time to digest the ample materials which have been supplied to him, to elicit truth out of conflicting statements, and to award just praise or censure to the actors in the scenes he records. His chief difficulty was, no doubt, how to dispose of a number of synchronous incidents. The siege of Delhi, the Mutinies in the Panjab, the beleaguering of Cawnpore and Lucknow, all "chronologically moved along parallel lines, but locally they were divergent and distracting." This difficulty of dealing with a number of simultaneous events of almost equal importance has been solved by "what may be called an episodic treatment of the subject, with such connecting links, or such a general framework or setting, as historical truth might permit." After describing the mutinies at Meerut, Delhi, Benares and Allahabad, the two great expeditions are narrated, one from the Littoral to Cawnpore and Lucknow, the other from the Hill Stations on the northern

frontier to Delhi; and each is proceeded with to a critical point at which the interest culminates. There the volume ends; and the reader is left impatient for the next volume, which is promised after a shorter interval than that which elapsed between the publication of the first and that of the second.

This volume of the History is for the most part "one of fact—not of controversy and speculation." It records the outbreak at Meerut, the seizure of Delhi by the mutineers, with the anterior circumstances, which intensified the importance of that event—in particular the disaffected state of the Mohammedans, —the intrigues of the Delhi family and their anticipation of assistance from foreign states. This and the descent of Anson upon the rebellious city, his death, the accession to the chief command of General Barnard, and the battles of the Hindun and Budlee Ka Serai take up the six chapters of the fourth Book. The fifth Book has for its centre of interest the massacre of Cawnpore, and the advance of Neill, Renaud and Havelock. In the sixth Book the narrative returns to Delhi, and the interest is divided between the siege of that city and the dangers so well averted at Lahore and Peshawar. In this last portion of the volume occurs the *vexata quæstio* of the surrender of Peshawar. As this question still lives, we must refer to it with some emphasis.

There is no point, perhaps, on which contemporary authorities have differed more widely than as to the value of Peshawar. None have set less store upon it than Lord Lawrence. We are here told that during the Mutiny it seemed to him "a source of infinite weakness to the whole empire." So impressed with this idea was the then Chief Commissioner of the Panjab that, on the 9th of June, 1857, when the siege of Delhi was in its infancy, he wrote to Herbert Edwardes, proposing to invite the Amir of Kabul to Peshawar, and "should he remain true to us, make over to him the coveted territory in perpetuity." This proposition was received by the three gallant spirits to whom it was principally addressed, Edwardes, Nicholson and Cotton, with the utmost possible dislike and disapproval. The secretary, Captain Hugo James, "a man of great mental vigour, capable in action as in council," also ventured to record his opinion against it. We cannot wonder that that opinion was disregarded; for as our historian truly remarks, "it is the common fate of secretaries to have as little account taken of them as of the pens they wield." But that the earnest remonstrances of three such soldiers as Edwardes, Nicholson and Cotton should not have influenced the judgment of the Chief Commissioner is strange indeed. In spite of their arguments, he wrote to Lord Canning on the 10th of June, asking for permission "to act as might appear expedient regarding Peshawar." Had that permission been granted, our belief is, that a mingled flood of Afghan invasion and Indian rebellion would have swept us from the Panjab, and that every tie would have been broken which still held our empire together. However, on the 15th of July the Viceroy replied, "Hold on to Peshawar to the last;" and by that answer he saved India.

Mr. Kaye, in summing up as to this controversy, says that Lord Lawrence has remained "steadfast to his first opinion," and that "years have rather increased than diminished

the number of adherents to the policy which he enunciated when the crisis was upon us." This is a serious matter; and as there are still those who think it would be good policy even now to abandon Peshawar, we cannot but raise our voice against such a cession, and appeal to indisputable authority as to the importance of the post. We ask, in the first place, what made that consummate politician, Dost Mohammed, attach such importance to Peshawar, the recovery of which was, as is well known, the dream of his life? It was that he well knew Peshawar to be at once the gate of Kabul and of the Panjab. He knew that an army descending from the Khyber could never debouch in safety from the Pass if Peshawar were held by a powerful enemy. In the same way, a force advancing into Afghanistan could hardly cross the Indus in sight of a foe strongly posted in garrison at Peshawar. To hold Peshawar is to influence all the warlike tribes who dwell beyond the Khyber on the Indian frontier. Again, we would recall the fact that the most astute of Indian princes, Ranjît Singh, staked his best General and his bravest troops to win Peshawar. On all matters that concern India the opinion of Lord Lawrence must be respected, but, in this one matter of retreating from the frontier post, "*dormitat Homerus*."

So much for controversy. The narrative, however, is in general descriptive, not controversial. Let us then cite a passage which will exhibit the author's descriptive powers, and show at the same time the fury with which the war was waged:—

"Hills, who was in charge of the artillery—two horse-artillery guns—of the Picquet, saw presently that it was a hostile attack, and ordered out his guns for action. But the enemy were upon him; he had not time to open fire. In this emergency the dashing Artillery subaltern—a man of light weight and short stature, young in years, but with the coolness of a veteran and the courage of a giant—set spurs to his horse and rushed into the midst of the advancing troopers, cutting right and left at them with good effect, until two of them charged him at the same time, and by the shock of the collision, both horse and rider were thrown violently to the ground. Regaining his feet after his assailants had passed on, he recovered his sword in time to renew the combat with three Sowars, two mounted and one on foot. The two first he cut down, and then engaged the third, a young, active swordsman of good courage, who came fresh to the encounter, whilst Hills, scant of breath and shaken by his fall, had lost all his first strength, but none of his first courage. The heavy cloak, too, which he wore, as a protection against the rain, dragged at his throat, and well-nigh choked him. The chances were now fearfully against him. Twice he fired, but his pistol snapped, and then he cut at his opponent's shoulder. The blow did not take effect; and the trooper, watching his opportunity, clutched at the English subaltern's sword and wrested it from him. Hills then closed with his enemy, grappled him so that he could not strike out with the sabre, and smote him with clenched fist again and again on the face, until the Englishman slipped and fell to the ground. The 'Mound' was a favourite place of gathering in Camp. It commonly happened that many of our officers were to be seen there, watching the progress of events below, or discussing the operations of the siege. But the heavy rain of the 9th of July had driven our people to the shelter of their tents. Among others, Major Tombs was in the Artillery Mess Tent—one of the cheeriest places in Camp—when a trooper of the Ninth Irregular Cavalry, in a state of high excitement, rode up and asked the way to the General's quarters. In reply to a question from Tombs, he

said that the enemy were showing in front of our picquets; but the man's words seemed but scantily to express all that was in him, so Tombs hurried to his own tent, took his sword and revolver, and ordering his horse to be brought after him, walked down to the Mound Picquet. As he approached the post, he saw the Carabineers drawn up in mounted array, and our guns getting ready for action. In a minute there was a tremendous rush of Irregular Horse, the troopers brandishing their swords and vociferating lustily; and then there was to be seen the sad spectacle of our dragoons broken and flying to the rear, whilst one of our guns went rightabout, some of the horses mounted and some riderless, and galloped towards our Camp. Tombs was now in the midst of the enemy, who were striking at him from all sides, but with no effect. A man of a noble presence, tall, strong, of robust frame and handsome countenance, dark-haired, dark-bearded, and of swart complexion, he was, in all outward semblance, the model of a Feringhee warrior; and the heroic aspect truly expressed the heroic qualities of the man. There was no finer soldier in the Camp. Threading his way adroitly through the black horsemen, he ascended the Mound, and looking down into the hollow, where his two guns had been posted, he saw the remaining one overturned, the horses on the ground, struggling in their harness or dead, with some slain or wounded gunners beside them. Near the gun he saw the prostrate body of Hills, apparently entangled in his cloak, with a dismounted Sowar standing over him with drawn sword, about to administer the death-stroke. At this time Tombs was some thirty paces from his friend. He could not hope to reach the enemy in time to cut him down with the sabre, so resting his revolver on his left arm, he took steady aim at the trooper, who was turned full-breasted towards him, and shot him through the body. The blood oozed out through the white tunic of the wounded rebel, and, for a while at least, Hills was saved. But the danger was not yet passed. Tombs helped his fallen subaltern to rise, and together they ascended the slope of the Mound. As they were watching the movements of the enemy, they saw a little way beneath them another dismounted Sowar, who was walking away with Hills' revolver in his hand. They made at once towards him. He was a young, strong, active trooper, who turned and attacked them with his sword, as one well skilled in the use of the weapon. His first blow aimed at Hills was parried. Then he struck at Tombs, who with like address guarded the cut. But the third blow, struck with despairing energy, as he sprang upon the younger of his opponents, broke down Hills' guard, and clove the skull to the brain. In a moment he had turned upon Tombs, who coolly parried the blow and drove his sword right through the trooper's body."

Before concluding this notice we must point out some typographical errors which mar the pages of this history. At page 506 occurs the word "jaidad," "holy war," for *jihad*; at page 612, "Beutzen" for *Bautzen*; at page 671, "Hisdoostances"; at page 673, "the destroying fortune of the Jing," an evident mistake, though what is meant we know not; at page 604, in the note, "purwan" for *parwâ*.

Sermones del Loco Amaro. (Sociedad de Bibliófilos Andaluces, Seville.)

THE available data upon which to found a biographical notice of the accredited author of these 'Sermons of the Mad Amaro' may be summed up as "born, lived and died." The editor, in his Preface, states that "not for their literary merit, but rather for their quaint facetiousness, do we give place to these Sermons in our Bibliotheca. They are bibliographical curiosities; and we know of no others like them. We give them with the assurance that

the sourest critic will not reach the second page without a hearty fit of laughter. One or two have already appeared in print, in the 'Museo de Familias' of 1848; but hitherto no complete edition of this manuscript has been made public." As we have already said, nothing is known of the author, Mad Amaro, beyond the bare facts that, on the 29th day of October, A.D. 1681, entered into the "House of the Innocents Amaro Rodriguez, natural of Arcos, near Seville, bringing nothing in with him but the rags upon his back; and on the 23rd day of April, 1685, died the above Amaro Rodriguez, who was buried in the parish church of St. Mark." He was married, and his madness is reported to have arisen in consequence of his lady's preference for a young and handsome friar. On one occasion his wife visited him, and upon pressing the question if he knew her, he was rude, and unclerical enough to reply, "The woman I married was round and plump as a 'friar plum,' but you are as brown and wrinkled as a peeled chestnut." Amaro's repartees were bitter. When the Archbishop of Seville, who had expended considerable revenues upon the marble embellishments of his palace, asked Amaro what he thought of them, he replied, "Your Holiness is exactly the reverse of our great Master. The Devil tried to persuade him to make bread out of stones, but you have succeeded in making stones out of bread."

If Loco Amaro really preached these Sermons, no wonder they have remained so long in manuscript and figured in the Index Expurgatorius. If the congregations to whom he declaimed them did not derive instruction from them, they probably laughed at the fun, and recognized the pungency of the satire. Doubtless, the fast young brethren enjoyed their improprieties, but their seniors must have shaken their heads, as doubting their edifying properties when preached to an ordinary lay or any other congregation, if, indeed, they ever were preached at all. Amaro is hard upon the legal profession and the friars. In one of his broadest productions, he depicts Satan as offering all the kingdoms of the world, which, by the way, he seems to consider as comprising Seville and a few neighbouring townships only, to tempt the Saviour to worship him. Satan, however, makes one reservation, in favour of the Plaza San Francisco, in Seville: "I will give all but the camping-ground of the lawyers, or low cunning thieves, (*la dehesa de los gatos*—literally, the pasture-ground of the cats); that is my patrimony and my entailed estate, and I cannot part with it."

It is a noteworthy trait in the Spanish character even of the present day to joke upon sacred subjects while performing all the outward observances of their religious ceremonies with the greatest fervour and decorum; the old spirit still moves them, as on the occasion of Lady Herbert's visit to a Corpus Christi play, depicting the life of Our Saviour. A child amongst the audience crying, some voices shouted "Where's Herod?" The wise and strongly-rooted objection to jocularly upon sacred subjects, which characterizes the large majority of Englishmen, is shared by most educated Spaniards, and it may be doubted if Mad Amaro's sermons ever converted a sinner, however much his almost blasphemous and coarse jokes may have amused the unlettered lay brethren of his day, people who are well handled by Padre Isla in his 'Friar Gerund':

the taste for using in the pulpit coarse and jocular similes as well as for interlarding each discourse with Latin quotations being at its height in his day. Padre Isla undoubtedly clipped the wings of these jocular preachers, as Cervantes did those of the sham "Caballeresco" of his day. Padre Isla in his Preface observes: "Though the Fathers and Dons preach as badly as can be, yet the Friars preach worse, because there are more among them who preach badly, so that the whole difference is in the quantity and not in the substance; the sole object of this work is to eradicate from the Spanish pulpit those intolerable abuses which have gradually crept into it;" and this he did, for no Spanish preacher now outrages public decency in the pulpit. The little volume consists of thirty-nine sermons, upon various subjects, but all more or less marked by wit and sly satire. No. 1 is headed "To the Madhouse Keepers," in which he soundly rates the friars of San Marcos. In San Pedro Alcántara says:

"Cursed is the man who becomes a friar." Of whom does he speak? Not those of San Francisco, for amongst them are many saints. Those of Santo Domingo? No. Those of La Merced? No; they go to redeem captives. Those of Peace or Charity? No; for they clothe and feed the poor. Of whom, then, speaks the saint? Why of those rascally friars who live in St. Mark's. We know what their devotional exercises are: none other than to eat till they burst, and to kill me with fasting and hunger; drinking wine and cramming bacon; they do not confess; neither have they choral service, nor say mass; they do not preach, and are mad with me because I do; they drink and stuff, and then tell me there are saints amongst them: truly doth Saint Peter of Alcántara say such are cursed friars and should be excommunicated.

Sermon 6 is headed "To a Lawyer who never gives me Alms"; and opens thus:—

I have been told that lawyers are not thieves, and I say the same. It is clear that all are much honoured and very good, and that there is not a single Judas amongst them. It is possible that there is not one bad; this I do not know; but well I know there is one now listening to me—I won't name him—who is an exception to this rule: every day I have asked alms of a lawyer—I have already said that I do not intend to name him—and he replies to me, "To-morrow; to-morrow; forgive me." I reflect, why should he seek forgiveness of me? for he has never harmed me nor spoken against me. If it be because he doesn't choose to give the alms which are God's due, it is clear to me, Christians, that God having given lawyers business and money, they are in duty bound to assist to provide for his poor. This rascally lawyer, who, like the crow, cries "cras! cras!" and gives me nothing, and every day asks my pardon, must ask pardon for something; is it because he robs me of my due? Here then is a lawyer who is a thief, for he robs the poor of their rightful alms; therefore it is impossible that he can be saved, being a thief and without charity. Does not the learned Manzano say that "who has the talons of a cat to steal with, and lacks charity, it is impossible that he can be saved?" (The Spanish word *gato*, as we have already noticed, means literally cat, but metaphorically a low, cunning thief.)

All Amaro's sermons are more or less of the above type, and are curious illustrations of comic Christianity as it existed in Spain early in the seventeenth century.

Abraham Page, Esq. (New York, Lippincott & Co.)

What I Know about Ben Eccles. (Same publishers.)

It will be convenient if we notice these two books together, as they may be considered to

be parts of the same story; the supposed autobiographer of the first being also the supposed narrator of the second. This personage, Mr. Abraham Page, is the son of a country doctor "in one of the far Southern States." Born in the last century, he died, we are told, just before the end of the Civil War in America, in the course of which he was hardly treated by raiding parties of Northerners. We learn this fact from a preface in which he is introduced to us, written by an imaginary executor, who also explains allusions, and sometimes criticizes Mr. Page in occasional foot-notes,—a device which to our mind has a rather clumsy effect. The stories are both of the simplest character, being merely narrations of events, such as would be likely to occur in a small country town and the adjoining district,—the "*votum, timor, ira, voluptas, gaudia, discursus*," and we may add "*amores*," of country doctors, lawyers, and farmers, and their wives, sons, and daughters. Though one of the stories is dignified by the title of "a novel," there is no attempt at a plot, so that no one should be misled, from the short summary of their contents which we have given above, to think he will find in either of them an American 'Mill on the Floss,' or 'Adam Bede.' It is not given to every one to wield the pen of George Eliot: nevertheless, in their own way, both these books have considerable merit. They are interesting, in the first place, as giving a picture of country life in the Southern States from a friendly point of view. We have had novels and tales in abundance from America on the subject of life both in town and country, but it has been almost invariably life in New England, or elsewhere in the North: and what we have heard of the state of things in the Slave States, we have heard from books of which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was the type, so that we are glad to see what a Southerner has to say about it; and a staunch, though not overbearing, Southerner Mr. Page is. He is not concerned to defend the institution of slavery, or, if at all, he does it in the slightest possible way: he finds it existing, and accepts it as a "great fact." He looks upon the negro as differing from the white man in kind no less than in degree, but does not see in that difference any reason for treating him otherwise than kindly, nor does the cow-hide ever appear in his pages. For a Yankee he has, we must admit, a somewhat too arbitrary contempt, and we cannot but think that if he had lived a few years longer, he would have seen cause to alter his opinion; though at the same time he allows that meanness and money-hunting are vices not unknown in the South.

Of the two books, we found Mr. Page's autobiography the more interesting: in fact, we cannot deny that only a stern sense of duty could have enabled us to get through 'Ben Eccles.' In both the narrative part is interspersed with a good deal of moralizing and reflections on almost every subject under the sun, from the character of red-haired men to the efficacy of prayer. In the former of the stories this part is duly subordinated to the other; but in 'Ben Eccles,' the dissertations are out of all proportion to the narration. Moreover, Mr. Page himself is a more interesting hero than Ben Eccles, who is a weak-minded young man, given to dropping on his knees and praying at all kinds of unreasonable times, and about every sort of matter, down

to the chewing of tobacco. This, by the way, reminds us to notice one point in which these books, even more than most American stories, strike an English reader: we mean the curious difference in small matters of taste and manners, which, upon their own showing, still exists between Americans and ourselves. For instance, Ben Eccles, who, though foolish, is a gentlemanly youth, is described as being in the habit of regularly chewing tobacco; a lawyer is spoken of as "Colonel" Jenks; boys and girls go to school together; these and many other points of difference, trifling as they are, make us feel that we are reading about a state of society different from anything to be found at the present day on this side the Atlantic. The language, too, is a curious mixture of old-fashioned English—e.g., in the interchange of "should" and "would," and modern Americanisms, such as "standing on Main Street"; "you see him *all the time*" (for "you are always seeing him"); "he had *quite an expanse* of rugged forehead"; not to mention one or two expressions and forms which we think can hardly be justified on any ground: for instance, "tread" is used more than once as a perfect, and we meet with "elligible," "villify," "*clientelle*," which, for the credit of American, English, and French (if the phrases may be allowed), we hope are not usual. One idiom, we confess, puzzles us, which occurs twice. It is this—"The affair which I am relating took place about an *hour by sun*." In the other place it is—"about a *half-hour by sun*"; and the only theory we can form is, that it means the time was judged to within an hour or half an hour by sun. We do not remember to have seen it elsewhere.

The nature of these stories prevents us from giving anything like an analysis of them, and we have not left ourselves space for extracting. We may mention, however, that there is much good sense and shrewdness shown in the frequent dissertations; though, as we said above, they are somewhat too frequent, and that events are told with plenty of spirit and humour. We can specially commend the account of a duel in Chap. xiii. of 'Abraham Page, Esq.' A vein of not unpleasant melancholy runs through both stories, put as they are in the mouth of an old man of affectionate disposition, who has seen all those whom he has loved die before him, and is left lonely in the world.

We will conclude with a word in praise of the outward form of both books. Each, in the compass of a small octavo volume, contains as much matter as one of our three-volume novels, and each comes into our hands with the edges ready cut. When will our publishers follow the good example?

Credo. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE history of religious creeds is a curious but interesting chapter in the larger history of humanity. Ecclesiastical bodies or churches have found them desirable, if not necessary, as a basis of union. Indeed it is impossible to have what is called a Church without a creed, that all the members may know the opinions of one another respecting religion and worship, and act in harmony for the general welfare. In one point of view, confessions of faith are useful; in another, they are hindrances to progress. Denominations of professing Christians could have no proper cohe-

rence without them; but the fact that religious teachers should subscribe them, hampers that mental development which is the best evidence of a healthy intellect, and leads too often to hypocrisy.

Rightly or wrongly, creeds have had a long reign over the minds of theologians. Nor do any marked symptoms indicate the speedy cessation of their supremacy. Though they are mere human compositions, they do not fail to foster feelings of submission and reverence. Seldom adhering to the words of Scripture, because of their origin in controversial discussions, or in opinions considered heretical by the majority, they are still upheld as statements of truth derived from the Bible by necessary inference. It is curious to observe their tendency to lengthen. The earliest were short and simple, but philosophical distinctions and subtleties imported into the region of revealed truth, called forth elaboration and minuteness in the doctrinal propositions of the dominant Church. Heresies considered more or less dangerous had to be met with statements shaped and sharpened for their confutation. Leading intellects ambitious of influence were eager to impress the current views of their time with new forms or directions. Hence the brevity of the earliest creeds disappeared before the more lengthened and metaphysical documents emanating from councils or meetings, to the decrees of which an importance was attached not always proportioned to the abilities of the members composing them.

The creed called the Apostles' seems to have expressed the general belief of the second century down to the Reformation. It underwent no material change. The form in which it has been adopted by most Protestant Churches is only a little fuller than it was in the fourth century. The Nicene Creed (325 A.D.) and its fuller form, the Constantinopolitan (381), bear a controversial and anti-Arian character. The so-called Athanasian Creed is of the same kind, but longer and less tolerant. The Confession of Augsburg (1530), the production of Luther and Melancthon, is mainly anti-Roman. The Thirty-nine Articles sanctioned in 1562, but not ratified by Parliament till 1571, express the general belief of the Church of England. The Belgic Confession (1571) was ratified by the Synod of Dort (1619). The formula or rule of faith approved by the Arminians and drawn up by Episcopius, differs from the rest in its general use of the very words of the sacred writers. None of the teachers were bound to it by promise; on the contrary, any one might depart from or construe it as he pleased. Hence Arminian divines entertained different sentiments on many points of doctrine. The Confession of the Westminster Assembly (1643-1648) is Calvinistic and Presbyterian.

It seems strange, at first sight, that some bodies of Christians who profess to think lightly of creeds, or pride themselves on having none to subscribe, should have drawn up what they call their "declarations of faith." Thus the Quakers issued a Confession in 1693, notwithstanding their principle of the internal light,—their reliance on a Christ within. The Independents have published two or three "Declarations," the best known of which is that of the Savoy (A.D. 1658), which shows them to be Calvinists. The General Baptists' Confession was drawn up in 1660, and published by

Whiston; that of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptists in 1643.

These creeds, and others which we must pass by, such as the Creed of Pope Pius the Fourth, became larger and more complex with the lapse of time. Manifestoes of parties rather than simple expressions of faith in Christ, they travel into the thorny region of dogma and distinction, away from the brevity characteristic of the Confession belonging to the Apostolic Church. Far be it from us to blame the Presbyterians of England, Scotland and Ireland for subscribing the proposition that "some men are fore-ordained to everlasting death, by the decree of God, to the praise of the glory of his justice," and that "God as a righteous judge, for former sins, doth blind and harden wicked and ungodly men." Episcopalians, too, should be freely allowed to express their assent and consent to the article which states that "original sin is the fault and corruption in the nature of every man." Nor is it a matter for censure that Independents and Baptists should declare their belief in the little peculiarities of their respective sects; the former saying that "all mankind are born in sin." Let the Wesleyan preacher subscribe John Wesley's sermons, and the eternal sonship of Christ, which Adam Clarke denied: who can find fault? Dissenters may make any terms of communion they think fit. The pliability of conscience is wonderful. But the perpetuation of numerous sects is hardly a benefit to Christianity, because in multiplying articles of faith the spirit of the Founder of Christianity is likely to be obscured by the shadow of superincumbent doctrines devised by man's ingenuity, if not his presumption. What becomes of that remarkable Sermon on the Mount, which holds up to view the true tests of virtue, amid the din and dust of human systems? Divine charity is sacrificed to the time-honoured shibboleth—the declaration of faith—which a religious party sets forth for acceptance as the truth. Might not the experiment be tried of shortening creeds? Is rigid uniformity desirable? Might not considerable diversities of opinion be allowed along with a certain amount of unity? Should the clerical conscience be confined within the formularies of former ages—formularies embodying a technical theology unattractive to the plain student of the Bible?

The work before us seems to be of American origin, though the fact is not indicated. The anonymous author describes his theological creed at considerable length. Whether the public care to know the opinions of a man who does not reveal himself about the Bible is doubtful. The contents comprise four heads—A Supernatural Book, Supernatural Beings, Supernatural Life, Supernatural Destiny. The knowledge of the writer is neither extensive nor profound. He has used ordinary books, and has fallen into many mistakes. Thus 'Keith on Prophecy' is one of his sources. The worst feature of the production is its pretentious dogmatism. The ideas are commonplace; no power of thought is exhibited; yet there is a pompous wordiness that jars on the ear. A few sentences show its reach: "The Father, though divine, infinite, and properly called God, is not a complete Deity." "The Tübingen school, which arose from the dying embers of Hegelianism (*sic*), once so popular, has vanished like a wreath of smoke." Again, the genuineness of Ignatius's letter to the Philadelphians is said

to be *undisputed*, though it is not one of the three in Cureton's Syriac recension; and Ols-hausen, the commentator, becomes *Oldshausen*. The book is so flimsy that it cannot be recommended to any earnest inquirer or sober thinker; and the creed expounded, excellent as it seems in the author's eyes, should not have been obtruded on the public.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron. Edited by W. M. Rossetti. (Moxon.)

The Poetical Works of Longfellow. Edited by W. M. Rossetti. (Moxon.)

Of new editions, as of making books, there seems to be no end; and Messrs. Moxon certainly contribute their share. We have here the first instalment of a series of "Popular Poets," neatly printed, illustrated, and bound (sometimes rather carelessly) in cloth, with prefatory notices by Mr. Rossetti, all for the modest price of 3s. 6d. As far as we have been able to judge, the text is very free from blunders. One or two we have detected in the 'Byron,' e.g., in the song, 'Maid of Athens,' *Σώη* is printed throughout for *Σωή*, and in other places where Greek occurs the accents are distributed at random. The illustrations, as might be expected, are unequal; Mr. Madox Brown's for the 'Byron' being often quite as satisfactory as the engraving, which is necessarily commonplace, will permit; while those by Mr. Lawson, in the 'Longfellow,' are, for the most part, weak. In the Prefaces, which form the *differentia* of this edition, we think Mr. Rossetti scarcely does justice either to himself or the poets. There is a *stans pede in uno* character about them, which is hardly worthy of a writer of Mr. Rossetti's powers. Such phrases as "the intro- version of a holy horror" (what can this mean?); "he did not persevere on this tack"; "has qualified for posterity as the poet," might with advantage be exchanged for others in another edition; for which exchange, let us hope, in the interest of both publishers and public, that an opportunity may soon occur.

Pictures of Hungarian Life. By the Author of 'Flemish Interiors,' &c. Illustrated by the Author. (Ridgway.)

THESE 'Pictures of Hungarian Life' form a pleasant and readable series of sketches, written, as we gather from internal evidence, after an honest and friendly inspection during a scamper through some of the most interesting parts of the Magyar land. The illustrations, "by the author," are agreeable additions to the book, and enable the reader to form an ocular as well as an ideal conception of the principal places described in the narrative. Scattered here and there are episodic legends, connected with the various places visited by the author; and although in the actual setting forth of these stories the hand of the English transcriber is visible, yet we may easily suppose that in their origin and essential circumstances they may really belong to the places from which they are supposed to spring. The author, however, gives us no solemn assurance to that effect; and we are, therefore, left in doubt on the subject; but whether the legends are modern inventions, or genuine antiques newly set, they are pretty, and do credit to the hand that created or moulded them. One of the best is the story of the fairy Hulanka, of the Neusiedler See; a lake which by some freak of Nature has disappeared of its own accord, while in other parts of Europe millions have been expended to produce a similar result. The chapters devoted to the Zigeuner of Hungary are not the least interesting; but no new light is thrown on the origin of that mysterious people. It would seem that the Gipsies, in spite of their vagrant and eccentric habits, have a legitimate and useful function in Hungary, for a considerable portion of them are musicians in a practical way, though apparently unacquainted with music as a science. The simple inhabitants of the rural districts make use of their itinerant bands, and their rude minstrelsy enlivens

the suburban *guinguettes* and stirs up the dance on the village green. The author's evident interest in this extraordinary people reminds us of a writer once well known, and even now not forgotten, who wrote on the 'Gypsies in Spain' with all the ardour and good feeling of a benevolent enthusiast. It is rather singular that the present author (though this may probably be merely a coincidence) is perpetually harping on Spain, and comparing all that he sees and hears in Hungary with previous observation and experience in the Iberian peninsula. Of the Hungarian people generally the author writes in a grateful and affectionate tone. His opinion, summed up in a few words, appears to be this: that most of the solid advantages of civilization are found among the Magyars, while the corresponding drawbacks are as yet very scantily represented.

An Account of the Proceedings connected with the Fox-Hunting in the County of Kilkenny for the last Eighteen Months. By George Bryan, Esq., M.P. (Kilkenny, Journal Office.)

THE matter of this pamphlet is of local interest, but it serves to illustrate national character. Mr. Meredith, Master of the Kilkenny hounds, having distinguished himself, it is said, by "an utter absence of sport," certain members of the Hunt solicited Mr. Bryan (a former master) to effect a change in the management; and they also passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Meredith! A state of anarchy ensued: gorses were burnt, hounds were poisoned, and men met in large numbers to spoil any sport that was likely to be had under Mr. Meredith's mastership. Mr. Bryan says, "Mr. Meredith's friends have succeeded in retaining their master, but they have lost their country," which, of course, does not mean Ireland, but the country of the Kilkenny Hunt, wherein hounds are poisoned, gorses fired, and foxes prevented from breaking covert by stopping up of outlets by bands of aggrieved Celts whose sympathies are not with Meredith. It is not for us to arbitrate in such stupendous disputes. We are simply chroniclers. The literature of Irish sports is not confined to Kilkenny. From a West-meath publication we find that Mr. Longworth has given up his splendid pack of fox-hounds. "The reason assigned," says the writer, "is the scarcity of foxes, which are said to be trapped for the preservation of pheasants, by several of the gentry in the neighbourhood." Only a few months ago, we were reading of the reception of Master Magrath in Ireland, to welcome whom arches of triumph were erected, as if he had been a benefactor of mankind, whereas Master Magrath is only a greyhound; but he had beaten some of the best of his race in England at coursing, and hence the imperial triumph which awaited his return. Since then, however, we read how thoroughly Master Magrath has been beaten over here by Lady Lyons; and we further read in sporting columns that Lord Lurgan is so disgusted with the style in which his dog ran at Liverpool and Tamworth that he has advertised the Master for sale, at 15 guineas, and that he may be expected (probably because he is giving up breeding greyhounds) to separate from "his well-known trainer, Walsh." All these matters show how Ireland is retrograding in true sportsman-like feeling, if it ever really was distinguished for it. A good deal of it was "put on," like Lord Norbury's dress at a fancy ball, in the costume of Hawthorn, which he wore the next day on the bench under his robes!

An Introduction to the Language and Literature of Madagascar, with Hints to Travellers, and a New Map. By the Rev. Julius Kepler. (Hunt & Co.)

We may begin by saying, "there is no native literature extant" belonging to the Malagasy people. There "is a copious religious literature," which "consists of translations by the Missionaries." The oldest book in this literature is a Roman Catholic Catechism, dated 1658; but as such literature is not to be admitted even into our elementary schools, we need hardly dwell upon it. The Malagasy language has no written character of its own, and the Missionaries who reduced it to

writing have introduced some useless anomalies. What can be more absurd than to express the vowel sound *u* by *o*, when it is pronounced *o* only in the word *Hova*, the name of the Central Tribe? in all other cases it is pronounced *u*; and before there is any literature, it would be advisable to make a radical change and write the vowel as it is pronounced. In the same way, *y* is always *i*; then let it be written *i*. Malagasy, says Mr. Kepler, is a mixture of Malagar, Javanese, Bali, Nias, and Toba. One thing is certain, and that is, that it is not connected with the Aryan family of languages. Out of the 8,340 words in Freeman's Dictionary, Mr. Kepler puts down 170 as Malagar and Javanese; 6 only as Sanskrit; 9 as Arabic; 12 Hebrew; 60 French, and 10 English; but the whole of these appear to be exotic words, and the primitive language seems truly original. There are only four vowels and seventeen consonants; but some of the euphonic changes resemble those in the Indian pronouns. There is but one article, *ny*, or perhaps we may be allowed to write it *ni*, which also signifies "his," the genitive of *ini*; but in Telugu there is no article, and the pronoun *i* is used for it. The pronoun of the first person is *ahu* (*aho*), which is not far from the Sanskrit *aham*. The comparative and superlative degrees are formed exactly as in Hindustani. In the vocabulary we see a few words resembling the Sanskrit, which, perhaps, have been overlooked by Mr. Kepler. *Varavaruna*, "a door," is not far from the Skr. *arava*. A "worm" is *kankana*, and *kan* is a "weevil" in Hindustani. *Maloto* is "dirty" in Malagasy, and *Malah* is "dirt" in Sanskrit. The primitive language is evidently very meagre. Such words as "hour," *ora*; "book," *boky*; or, as it should be written, *buki*, are all borrowed from European languages. The stories given at the end, to be of any use, should have the English and a vocabulary annexed. In the "Hints to Travellers," Madagascar is said to contain nearly 200,000 square miles, and to be 913 miles long, and 300 and in some places 400 miles broad. We cannot reconcile these two statements. Of one thing we are sure, and that is, that with its lurid sky, its sea teeming with sharks, and its jungle filled with malaria, it is one of the least attractive places of which we know anything.

We have on our table *Longinus*, by H. A. Giles (Cornish),—*The Boy Missionary*, by Mrs. J. M. Parker (Low),—*The Close of St. Andrew's* (Hodges),—*A Lost Piece of Silver*, by F. M. S. (Gardner),—*A Plain Account of the English Bible*, by J. H. Blunt (Rivingtons),—*Appleton's Handbook of American Travel* (Low),—*Direct Communication by Submarine Telegraph to India*,—and *The Catechism illustrated by Passages from the Holy Scriptures*, compiled by the Rev. J. B. Bagshawe (Washbourne). Among new editions we have *A New System of Logic*, by S. R. Bosanquet, M.A. (Hatchards),—*The Celtic Origin of Greek and Latin*, by T. Stratton, M.D. (Simpkin),—*Our Farm of Four Acres* (Chapman & Hall),—*The Bride of Lammermoor*, "Centenary Edition of Waverley Novels," Vol. VIII. (Black),—and *Woodnotes of a Wanderer*, by J. Ramsay (Glasgow, Macrone). Also the following pamphlets: *Seven Years of Indian Legislation*, by W. W. Hunter, LL.D. (Trübner),—*The Spirit of Lord Chatham*, by a Step-son of England (Williams & Norgate),—*Cries from the East* (Foster),—*Two Lectures to England's Working Population on their Oppressors' Oppressions, and how to avoid them*, by E. N. Denny (Burns),—and *Three Lectures on the Religion of Life as exemplified by the Man Jesus Christ*, by E. N. Denny (Burns).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Alford's New Testament for English Readers, Vol. 2, Part 2, 16/ Cowan's Plain Sermons, 4th series, 12mo. 5/ cl. Guthrie's Studies of Character from Old Test. 2nd Series, 3/6 cl. Fall of Jerusalem and Roman Conquest of Judaea, 18mo. 1/ cl.

Law.

Robson's Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy, 8vo. 30/ cl.

Poetry.

Bell's Poets, Re-issue, Vol. 10, 'Cowper's Poems,' Vol. 2, 1/3 cl. Bickersteth's Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever, new edition, 6/ Gilbert's "Bab" Ballads, cheap edition, 12mo. 1/ bds.

Fine Art.
Timbs's Abbeys, Castles, &c., of England and Wales, 2 vols. 7/
Nicholls's Royal Road to Drawing, 2 vols. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

Geography.
Maciure & Co.'s Panorama of the Seat of War, 3/6 sheet.
Rooper's Thames and Tweed, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Science.
Adams's Lighthouses and Lightships, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Duckett's (Sir G. F.) Technological Military Dictionary—
German, English, French, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Percy's (J.) Metallurgy of Lead, 8vo. 30/ cl.
Eggers's Present State of Therapeutics, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Smith's (J. H.) Elementary Algebra, new ed. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Smith's (J. H.) Elementary Hydrostatics, new ed. cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

General Literature.
Aguilar's Women of Israel, new edit. illust. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Autobiography (The) of a Rejected MS., by T. C., cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Bjornson's Newly-Married Couple, trans. by Hjerlied, 12mo. 2/
Carlyle's Works, Lib. Edit. Vol. 20, 'Life of Stirling,' 8vo. 9/ cl.
Fitzgerald's Principles of Comedy and Dramatic Effect, 8vo. 12/
Gascogne's Aunt Prue's Railway Journey, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Gilbert's Inquisitor; or, the Struggle in Ferrara, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Routledge's New Toy-Books, 7 Numbers, 4to. 1/ each, swd.
Schools with Brian, a Story of To-day, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Trollope's He Knew he was Right, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Wylie's Daybreak in Spain, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

A POEM RECLAIMED.

Athenæum Club, August 16, 1870.

WITHIN the last few days an accident has drawn my attention to a poem in Hood's collection of 'Wit and Humour.' It is entitled 'Morning Meditations.' Although this volume has been in print since the year 1847, yet it so happens that, though I have in past days read with pleasure various of the witty and amusing productions of Hood's gifted pen, this volume with the poem above named has never been in my possession.

My object in now addressing you is to dispute Hood's claim to the paternity of the poem in question. If you will kindly permit me to occupy a short space in your pages I will relate the story of the poem.

Many years since—more than I like to look back on—I amused myself one day with writing some stanzas on the virtues of "Early Rising." The poem lay in my portfolio in its rough state, unseen by any one, until almost forgotten by myself. One day, years after, I chanced to come on it, and, liking the look of my neglected child, I made it fair, and sent it to *Punch*. *Punch* took no notice of it, and I never heard more of it, and thus from that time I thought less well of my bantling, and gave it up heartlessly and unparentally to abandonment.

But a few days since a gentleman of this Club, concealing a friendly reproach on my late morning hours—my breakfast hour being usually eleven—under a quotation, laughingly justified them to me by a stanza. He startled me, for there was a strange familiarity in the sound as I listened. It seemed as though I heard a long, silent, and yet familiar voice floating to me from some distant region; as though the form of my long-abandoned child suddenly was presented to my eyes, rising mistily from I knew not where. On inquiry, I learned that "the lines were Hood's," and in that author's volume of 'Wit and Humour' I found to my astonishment the bantling of my youth in the dress of 'Morning Meditations.'

I now beg to send you a copy, and also my rough original MS. of the poem for your inspection, and I will ask you to do me the favour to compare it with Hood's. I can only account for the stanzas coming into the possession of Hood, by the fact of his having been connected with *Punch* at the time of my sending to the editor of that paper my MS.; but I cannot at all account for some one having brought up and introduced to the world my child as Hood's, under the garb of 'Morning Meditations.'

G. T. LOWTH.

MORNING MEDITATIONS.

Let Taylor preach upon a morning breezy,
How well to rise while nights and larks are flying—
For my part, getting up seems not so easy
By half as lying.

What if the lark does carol in the sky,
Soaring beyond the sight to find him out—
Wherefore am I to rise at such a fly?
I'm not a trout.

Talk not to me of bees and such like hums,
The smell of sweet herbs at the morning prime—
Only lie long enough, and bed becomes
A bed of thyme.

To me Dan Phœbus and his car are nought,
His steeds that paw impatiently about,
Let them enjoy, say I, as horses ought,
The first turn-out!

Right beautiful the dewy meads appear
Besprinkled by the rosy-finger'd girl;
What then,—if I prefer my pillow-beer
To early pearl?

My stomach is not ruled by other men's,
And grumbling for a reason, quaintly begs
Wherefore should master rise before the hens
Have laid their eggs?

Why from a comfortable pillow start
To see faint flushes in the east awaken?
A fig, say I, for any streaky part,
Excepting bacon.

An early riser Mr. Gray has drawn,
Who used to haste the dewy grass among,
"To meet the sun upon the upland lawn"—
Well—he died young.

With charwomen such early hours agree,
And sweeps, that earn betimes their bit and sup;
But I'm no climbing boy, and need not be
All up—all up!

So here I'll lie, my morning calls deferring,
Till something nearer to the stroke of noon—
A man that's fond precociously of stirring,
Must be a spoon.

EARLY TO RISE.

Let Doctors sagely preach
The gains of early rising;
Good luck, what some men teach
To me is most surprising.
Let them rise if they will
While night and larks are flying,—
'Tis a most unsteady life,
And much more wild than lying.

What if the lark does leave
His bed,—it is no trouble;
He leaves no bed of down,
'Tis only one of stubble.
What if he flies so high
That sight can't find him out;
I'll rise at no such fly,
I'm not a leaping trout.

Don't tell me of wise saws,
That health with morning air comes;
Don't talk of Nature's laws,
And bees, and gnats, and such hums;
Perhaps the herbs are sweet
To smell at morning prime,—
Only lie long enough,
And bed's a bed of thyme.

What if Dan Phœbus choose
Thus early take the road,
I'm sure I have no wish
To help his coach to load.
Let his four horses prance,
Impatient paw about;
Let them, as posters ought,
Enjoy the first turn-out.

Most beautiful I hear
The dewy meads are seeming,
Bedecked with many flowers,
With pearls and rubies teeming.
I don't deny the charms
Of the rosy-finger'd girl,
But I prefer my pillow beer
To the charms of early pur!

My stomach is a Soph.
And lives by its own rules,
And cares not for the whims
Of those of preaching fools.
Now grumbling for a cause
Of its master quaintly it begs,
Why he should rise before
The hens have yet laid the eggs.

"Chacun à son goût,"
The French say, and for my part
I love my bed; then why
From my soft love should I start?
Bright flushes there may be
That all the East awaken,—
But I don't care much for any
Streaky thing but bacon.

A poet, Mr. Gray,
A seductive picture painted
Of a youth of promise high
And a nature all untainted.
This bright one loved to haste
The dewy grass among,
To seek the sun's first rays—
Well—poor youth, he died young.

Let fox-hunters get up,
And sweeps their calling follow;
I'm not a climbing boy,
I don't get up to holms,—
So I'll lie here till noon,
My morning calls deferring;
That man must be a spoon
Who is so fond of stirring.

PARIS AND THE WAR.

Paris, August 16, 1870.

THE following paragraph from the *Journal*
Official shows how Literature, Science and Art

are affected by war:—"The nomination of a Minister of Letters, Science and Beaux-Arts, in place of M. Maurice Richard, resigned, will be announced at a future period." This sounds almost contemptuous; but it is perfectly reasonable: there is nothing that a Minister of Letters and Art can do at the present moment, and his salary may as well be saved: the permanent officers of the ministry remain, and they, of course, perform all the routine duties. It would not be fair, however, to let M. Maurice Richard pass from the scene without a word. He honestly tried to give literary men and artists an opportunity of learning to manage their own affairs; he removed all the red tape he could get hold of, and without hesitation left the annual exhibition entirely in the artists' hands; he invited artists to form themselves into a society, so as to secure the future of Art-administration and Art-patronage; and, if he did not remain in office long enough to accomplish what he had in view, or might never have done so, he deserves great credit, and obtains it in all quarters, for his honesty, kindness and courtesy.

Literature has, in fact, almost obliterated itself in presence of the war: no class of men have exhibited more patriotism and self-negation than editors and writers. At least a dozen scientific and other special publications have been suspended; and it is within our own knowledge that the cause in two, if not more, cases is the voluntary departure of writers for the army; besides, printers, engravers, and all the rank and file of literature, science and art, are scarce, and in immense demand for the production of newspapers, maps of the war, governmental documents, &c.; prices are naturally high in proportion, and orders, engagements, and even positive contracts, are compelled, like commercial bills, to stand over for a month at least, *par force majeure*.

Like the Imperial Fête, all the solemnities of the Literary and Art world are adjourned till happier days: the lads were dismissed from all the public schools without going through the ceremony of prize-day; they themselves voted the value of the prizes due to them to the fund for the succour of the families of the wounded and absent, and nearly all the youths of the medical and other schools of a certain standing have been allowed to join military colleges or the ambulances, at once for their own improvement and to assist the destructive powers on one hand and the healing powers on the other. The names of the laureates of the schools, as well as of those who merely pass with ordinary credit, are simply published in the official journal. So many of the elder pupils of the École Impériale des Chartres have been enrolled in the Garde Mobile that the Council has deferred the annual examination to the 9th of January, 1871, and the sending-in of the theses to the 1st of March. The general meeting of the five Academies of the Institut, which should have taken place on Saturday, is, as you have announced, adjourned *sine die*. Lastly, several local exhibitions in Germany, as well as in France, have either been postponed or abandoned altogether for the season; that of Naples has been put off from September to December, and the buildings of the Lyons Exhibition have been devoted to the service of the wounded.

The cases of individual patriotism are without number. M. Duruy, the late Minister of Public Instruction, has enrolled himself as a volunteer in the Garde Mobile, while his son has already passed through one, if not more bloody fights as a private in the ranks of the Turcos; and a journalist who assisted some of his friends at the Mairie of the Sixth Arrondissement, and who inscribed M. Duruy's name on the list of volunteers, left Paris immediately afterwards for the army. Two sons of M. Jules Simon, mere lads, are amongst the volunteers. M. Vacherot is also said to have gone, although he is over sixty years of age.

At the printing-office of MM. Chaix & Co. the following notice was posted:—"Men are wanted to assist in the works for the defence of Paris. Each person in this establishment who works at the fortification will receive an indemnity of three

francs a day, in addition to what is allowed by the Government (two francs). The foremen will enter the names of volunteers; those employed on newspaper work are, however, excepted." Many other great establishments have made similar arrangements for those in their service, and the contractors and others called up by the Government to carry out the work are all said to have declined any remuneration whatever for their personal services or the use of their material.

The pupil teachers of the new École Normale Spéciale of Cluny heard of the defeat of MacMahon and General Frossard on the 7th inst., at the moment that a commission was about to examine the pupils for their final diploma, and the whole fifty second-year scholars who were to be examined instantly determined to decline the exemption from military service made in their favour as at other normal schools, asked for an interview with the Commission, and presented an address to the following effect:—"At the moment when the country is in danger, when an appeal to the nation has become necessary, we, the pupils of Cluny, beg the members of the Commission to accord the diplomas of capacity from the written examination-papers sent in, and with the advice of the professors of the school, in order that we may immediately place ourselves at the disposition of the Minister of War." The old École Normale of Paris had previously taken a similar step.

The correspondents of the Prussian journals have been very unfortunate. For a time several were supposed to be killed, but no evidence of loss of life has reached Paris. Several were wounded; one, M. Chabrilat, having received three bayonet thrusts, has arrived in Paris; and several escaped with great difficulty and suffering.

M. Alphonse Karr is a bold man; we admire him even when he shows his ill will and want of knowledge of the English; we don't mind the sting of the *Guêpe*; and when he has the courage to raise up his voice amid cries for vengeance in words like the following in his *Guêpes*, which appear in the *Opinion Nationale*, we recognize a bravery as great as that which any soldier can boast: "Quelle leçon! s'écrie-t-il: la Prusse et la France en font les frais; mais espérons que cette fois la leçon servira non seulement à la France et à la Prusse, mais à toute l'Europe et au monde entier, aux rois peut-être, et c'est le moins important; mais espérons surtout qu'elle profitera aux peuples."

For a moment the opera and playhouse has little chance: if victory comes, then will come their turn with it; they, too, have lost many of their companies and some of their stars; the army has carried off tenors, baritones and basses. Several well-known singers and actors—MM. P. Berton, Castelmarty, Colin and Capoul, and a dozen others—have had to leave for the army. Capoul took the bull by the horns; he would not wait till called to serve in the Garde Mobile, but entered himself in the 2nd regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. This was grand in the curled dandy, the ladies' pet, whose moustache, when removed by the stern dictate of the manager, is supposed to be almost scrambled for by the beauties of the monde.

The singer-actor, to attract attention, must pitch his voice in harmony with the feeling of his time; now, to quote an eloquent passage of Lamartine, referring to a late epoch,—"Tous les sens veulent alors porter leur tribut au patriotisme et s'encourager mutuellement. Le pied marche, le geste anime, la voix enivre l'oreille, l'oreille remue le cœur. L'homme tout entier se monte comme un instrument d'enthousiasme. L'art devient saint, la danse héroïque, la musique martiale, la poésie populaire."

M. Gounod's new chant, words by M. Frey, was sung with capital effect by M. Devoyod in the uniform of a Zouave; the tone, both of words and music, is happily pitched, the proof of which is that the refrain has become very popular.

À LA FRONTIÈRE.

Entendez-vous!—déjà de leurs canons
Sur les pavés les bronzes retentissent!
Et leurs fusils, leurs lances, leurs fanions
À nos regards au soleil resplendissent.

Attendrons-nous qu'ils aient conquis le sol
D'où, s'élançant vengeresse et féconde,
La liberté toujours a pris son vol?
Vive la France, et que Dieu nous seconde!
Allons! debout! citoyens et soldats!
Rallions nous à la voix de la France,
Au nom de son indépendance.
Débont! c'est l'heure des combats!
Courons, Français, sous la même bannière,
À la frontière! à la frontière!

The Gymnase is not great at heroics: it made a mess of the *Marseillaise*, the public paying much more attention to the bouquet des dames, the whole company of charming actresses, whom the director required to appear on the stage; Darcier, however, sang several military songs effectively.

M. Albert Millaud, son of the late financier and present director of the *Petit Journal*, has lately achieved a decided reputation for satirical and comic verses, and many a cheek must have tingled under his hand; he arrived in Paris the other day, just as the law was voted calling all young men between twenty-five and thirty years to serve in the Garde Mobile,—so, while packing his knapsack, he struck off the following, and sent it to *Figaro*:—

EN AVANT!

Ne nous attristons pas d'un échec passager:
Ne perdons pas le temps à grossir le danger.
—Demeurons sans inquiétude.
Je sais, comme vous tous, que le peuple français
A du mal à subir la défaite.—Je sais
Qu'il n'en avait pas l'habitude!
Mais je sais bien aussi que, parfois écrasé
Par un peuple ennemi trop nombreux ou rusé
Il s'est dressé dans la poussière,
Et qu'il a relevé son front tout menaçant,
Et qu'il a recouvré ses forces et son sang,
Comme Antée, en touchant la terre.
Mais je sais bien aussi que nous sommes les fils
Des vainqueurs d'Iéna, du Wagram, d'Austerlitz,
De tant de combats centenaires;
Ancêtres glorieux, vous dont nous sommes nés,
O vous qui combattiez, fiers soldats, nos aînés!
Et vous, jeunes Français, mes frères.
Tant que nous chercherons et que nous trouverons
Une épée, un fusil, un képi pour nos fronts,
Pour nos épaules une blouse;
Tant que nous nous dirons l'un à l'autre: luttons!
Soit avec une faux, soit avec des bâtons,
Comme ceux de quatre-vingt-douze!
Nous irons en avant, nous serons convaincus
Que les Français jamais ne seront des vaincus!
Ce mot ne sied pas à leur taille
Nous ne hurlerons pas: la France est en danger!
Mais nous nous leverons en masse pour venger
Ceux qui sont morts dans la bataille!
En avant tous! Vengeons cet échec d'un moment!
En avant, soutenus par notre dévouement,
Triomphateurs à notre ancore!
Chantons l'hymne guerrier dans les clairons d'airain.
Courons à la frontière ennemie,—au vieux Rhin
Planter le drapeau tricolore!

A committee of artists has been formed to collect works of art for sale in aid of the funds for the wounded. Amongst the first contributors are MM. Meissonier, Pils, Guillaume, Cabanel, Braudon, Diaz, Fromentin, Toulmouche, Landelle, Robert Fleury and his son, Ziem, Bouguereau, Brion, and others less known in England. Offerings, indeed, pour in from all sides.

The third ambulance of the society left Paris on Sunday like a funeral procession, accompanied by Dr. Ledentu and twelve other surgeons and assistant-surgeons, two *aumôniers*, a Protestant clergyman, and seventy-nine other persons. The young surgeons made a collection along the Boulevards; one gentleman took a note for 1,000 francs from his pocket-book, and placed it in the hands of one of the questors. Five others gave notes of 100 francs each, and the collection amounted in all to 7,000 francs.

Just as the comic will sometimes intrude itself where least expected, so will discordant notes interrupt the harmony of the popular voice. The following villanous *mot* is attributed to a certain manager:—"As for me," he is reported to have said, "I wait for the Prussians with impatience. What receipts we shall have then! Those fellows have money, and adore the theatre: we shall have a repetition of the grand nights of 1814."

The comic journals generally present an appearance as wretched as that of a funny man at a funeral: but the *Vie Parisienne* has managed to amuse its readers with 'Un Dîner fin du Roi Guillaume.' The King is at table; Bis-

mark calls to the chef, Moltke:—"Une France, sauce Robert; une! Chef Boumm: La sauce est prête: il ne manque plus que la France! On va servir!" The illustration is grossly clever. Then we have a long conversation, in which the King expresses doubts of the wholesomeness of the dish, but is overruled by Bismark; including a *menu*, "drawn up by Benedetti's own able hand,"—the latter being dubbed "une fine fourchette" and "quelle jolie plume!" The bill of fare is made up of such entries as "Consommé à la Bismark,—Le croûton à la Benedetti,—Soles d'Amsterdam,—Turbot de Baltique, sauce Danoise,—Carpe du Rhin à l'absinthe Suisse,—Capilotade de Hanovre,—Emincés d'agneau Badois,—Escalopes de veau Belge au faro,—La France, sauce Robert; ou, croque-an-soir,—Les canards Anglais à la Congrève,—Jambon de Lorraine aux pruneaux,—Pâté de foie gras de Strasbourg aux confitures,—Salade Allemande à la Prussienne,—Bombe glacée au prussiate de potasse,—Torpille de Kiel au kirch de la forêt noir,—Raisins de Thomery encore trop verts,"—and amongst the wines, "Petit vin blanc du Rhin, à la Musset," &c. Amongst the directions for the cooks, we find the following:—"Take a France in good condition: first catch it; then pluck, skin it, draw it carefully," &c.—The lampoon is decidedly clever; but one is astonished how the writer found the heart to pen it: perhaps, like *Figaro*, he made haste to laugh for fear he should cry.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

Leipzig, August 7, 1870.

WHAT was prefigured and represented on a small scale in the great gatherings of the turners, singers, and sharpshooters, held within the past seven years in the various towns of Germany, has now become a reality, and is exhibited to the world on a large scale. All Germany, except the Austrian portion of it, is now united in terrible earnestness. All the various tribes have become amalgamated, and their singing and shooting are no longer purposeless, but are aimed at the invaders of their frontiers. This is not the place to enter into the merits of the question that has given rise to the war—that remnant of barbarism, only excusable when waged in the defence of one's country and national independence. Nor shall I attempt to describe the enthusiasm of the people, the reception of the troops at all the stations they pass, or the zeal with which all alike vie with one another in devoting their time or their means or their lives to the cause of the Fatherland. My business here will be solely to point out the literature which the war has already produced, and, should the struggle, unfortunately, be doomed to be a protracted one, will produce as time rolls on.

You have already mentioned Bodenstedt's more patriotic than poetical effusion. Well, nearly all our singers have, on this grand occasion, offered at the shrine of the muse; and, inspired as they are by genuine feeling, their songs are all more or less good, and to the purpose; but Freiligrath seems to me to have carried off the palm. His song, which at once made the round of nearly all the papers, strikes the right chord, is thoroughly popular in its tone, fresh, vigorous and direct:—

SO WIRD ES GESCHEHN!

Wie der Wolf, der Assyren, in klirrender Pracht
Einbrach in die Hürden Judäa's bei Nacht;
Wie der Perser, der Ketten anlegte dem Meer,
Ueber Hellas ergoss sein barbarisches Heer;

Wie der Hunne, ein Pfeil den die Steppe verschoss,
Auf die Abendwelt niederfuhr, zahllos zu Ross;
Wie die Flotte, die unüberwindlich er hiess,
Wider England der Spanier brüsten sich liess;

Wie der Corse, der Ohm, in unendlichen Reihn
Seine Tausende führte nach Russland hinein;
Wie auf Leichen er aufschlug sein blutig Gezelt,
Und vermessen sich wühlte den Herrscher der Welt:—

So bekriegt jetzt der Corse, der Neffe des Ohms,
So bekriegt er die Ufer des deutschen Stroms;
Es schüttern die Kolben, es rasselt der Stahl—
Seinem Tross gern credenz't er des Rheinlands Pocal!

Dem Turco! dem Spahi! Der stützt ihm das Reich:
Wie er selber, Hyäne und Schakal zugleich!
Der bellt auf Geheiss, o verworfenes Spiel!
Deinen heiligen Hymnus, o Rouget de Lisle!

Von der Saar und der Mosel zum Odenwald schallt's;
Da erbleicht, da erzittert die Jungfrau der Pfalz:
Am Busen der Mutter verbringt sein Gesicht
Der Säugling—ihr Lieben, o fürchtet euch nicht!

Euch zu schützen rückt Deutschland, das ganze, heran;
Seine tausendmal Tausend stehn da wie ein Mann;
Stürmen an, drängen vorwärts, ein wuchtiger Keil,
Zum Verderben dem Zwinghern, den Völkern zum Heil!

So nun wird es geschehn! Den Assyren zerbrach,
Den Perser, den Hunnen ein einziger Tag;
Ihre Macht, ihre Pracht, sie verging wie ein Rauch—
Die Armada zerbrach des Allmächtigen Hauch!

Und Ihn, der sich wälzte den Herrscher der Welt,
Hat das Feuer im Band mit der Kälte gefüllt!
Nur Geduld! Noch ein Tag—und ein rächender Blitz
Flammt den Frevler, den Zuaven im Purpur, vom Sitz!

Before this song appeared, however, 'The Watch on the Rhine' had succeeded in gaining the hearts of the people, and, being set to music by Wilhelm, is now heard at all garden concerts and street corners, and played by all the young ladies. These various effusions, or selections from them, are published along with "Father" Arndt's, Körner's, and those of other singers of the time of Napoleon the First, circulate by thousands among the people, and are distributed among the soldiers on their march, while they are being refreshed at the railway termini. As they sing these songs, the refrains are taken up by the multitude assembled on the spot, chiming in with the troops and rending the air with their vociferous hurrahing to cheer them on to their arduous task:—

Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerhall,
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall;
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein!
Wer will des Stromes Hüter sein?
Lieb Vaterland, mügst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein!

Durch Hunderttausend stücht es schnell,
Und Aller Augen blitzen hell;
Der Deutsche, bieder, fromm und stark,
Beschützt die heilige Landemark.
Lieb Vaterland, &c.

Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht
Wirst du noch drum ein Walcher nicht,
Reich, wie an Wasser deiner Flut
Ist Deutschland ja an Heidenblut.
Lieb Vaterland, &c.

Er blickt hinauf in Himmels an'n,
Da Heldenväter niederschauen,
Und schwört mit stolzer Kampfes lust;
Du Rhein, bleibst deutsch wie meine Brust!
Lieb Vaterland, &c.

So lang' ein Tropfen Blut noch glüht,
Noch eine Faust den Degen zieht,
Und noch ein Arm die Büchse spannt,
Betriff kein Feindheer deinen Strand!
Lieb Vaterland, &c.

Der Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt,
Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind;
Am Rhein, am Rhein, am deutschen Rhein!
Wir Alle wollen Hüter sein!
Lieb Vaterland, &c.

Many of these songs will survive, and become permanently embodied in our literature. But there is another species of literature, of a more spurious character, but also, notwithstanding our boasted enlightenment and compulsory educational system, very much patronized by the mass,—I mean the vaticinations of impostors, who trade on the credulity of the ignorant, and literally make capital of public calamities. There is 'The Remarkable Prophecy of the Universal War, and the End of the World in the Year of Our Lord 1870, and *sequens*' (that latter addition certainly leaves a wide margin for the fulfilment of the lugubrious prediction), 'from an old Convent Record, according to the MS. of Pater Josephus,' translated into German by Dr. Anton Rodelius; then 'The Old Parson of Neustadt's Prophecy for the Year 1870, and the End of Napoleon's Rule'; but the most widely popular is 'The Old Shepherd Thomas's Twenty-first Prophecy for 1870 and '71'; and, lastly, we have 'The Immediate Future of all the European States, Prophecies for the Coming Years,' by F. S. v. Hoeschfeld.

Publications appealing to a more educated class of readers are also beginning to be issued from the press profusely enough. There are several new serials started, illustrative of the war,—one by Spamer, of this town,—another by Gerschel, of Berlin, edited by Born, and so forth. From the pen of a Prussian Conservative we have a pamphlet, 'Europe in the Light of the Past, Present and Future—1800, 1870, 1900—being a Political Retrospect and Warning.' An Ex-diplomatist gives us

'The War of 1870; the latest European Crisis caused by Leopold von Hohenzollern's Candidature for the Throne of Spain'; and Friedrich Friedrich has produced a new drama, bearing the now favourite title of 'The Watch on the Rhine'; and how faithful a watch Germany does keep there, and how stoutly and bravely she defends its banks, has now been demonstrated to the world. While I am writing this, the town is ablaze with light and bonfires in honour of the great victory at Wörth, announced to-day by telegram; and every countenance radiates with joy, though, I hope, not unmixed with a tear that humanity sheds in thinking of the price at which such victories are gained.

Literature and art must meanwhile necessarily suffer severely; and this you will believe even without my quoting the hackneyed Latin adage: our universities, and even the higher classes of our grammar-schools, are deserted; one Professor in some university—I forget which—the other day closed his lecture, saying to his hearers, "Gentlemen, it is no use proceeding: you have now something better to do than to run into the lecture-room." The call to arms, in fact, has gone forth throughout the length and breadth of the land, and affects almost every household in Germany: we have been converted into a nation of soldiers. But when our champions shall have returned from the field of battle, and peace shall be restored, what new life and vigour this episode will infuse into our literature! At last we may see a new poet rise, who shall immortalize in undying verse the deeds of arms now achieved. D. A.

CHAUCER'S TREATISE ON THE ASTROLABE.

Leeds, August 8, 1870.

I AM quite sure you will not refuse me space for a few brief observations upon the review with which you have favoured my reprint of Chaucer's 'Treatise on the Astrolabe,' of which you say, "(or—to use the title in the MSS.—'Bred and Mylk for Childeren')." I was not aware that more than one MS. had been found with that title, and it has always appeared to me so extremely absurd, and so unlike Chaucer, that it would require very strong evidence indeed to induce me to prefix it to his work. But since the propriety of that title is purely a matter of taste and opinion, and as the excellence of the adverse readings reported by you is also matter of opinion, to the expression of which I have no right to object, I shall confine my remarks to two misstatements as to fact, which I may claim the privilege to correct. They occur near the end of your review, and consist, first, in attributing to me "the dictum that a *whippul-tree* is an *axle-tree*."

If you will do me the favour to read the last paragraph in my book once again, you will, I think, perceive that this is a misstatement; and that neither my words nor my intention can be fairly so interpreted. I introduced *axle-tree*, not as synonymous with *whippul-tree*, but to illustrate an obsolete word by another somewhat analogous compound; *boot-tree* or *saddle-tree* might have served the same purpose, but would not have been so familiar in illustration.

The second misstatement is a few lines further on, where, in mentioning with approbation the diagrams in my book, you say, "Plate II. does not seem to have been properly reversed, as the months begin on the wrong side and go round the wrong way." In justice to the engraver, I must exonerate him from this imputation of faulty reversal: Plate II. truly represents the original drawing, for which I am answerable.

I know of no absolute reason why a table of months and days in juxtaposition with one of signs and degrees should go round in one way more than another. Their sole function is to indicate, as in a calendar (which, indeed, Chaucer himself calls them), the sun's place in the ecliptic for every day in the year. For any purpose they have to serve in Chaucer's Astrolabe they might just as well be in vertical columns as in concentric circles.

I advisedly placed them in a direction from left to right, in order to assimilate with the equinoctial degrees in the outer circle on the other face of the

instrument, as well as with its hour-circle, because the degrees of the ecliptic properly proceed in the same direction as those in the equinoctial. I can quite believe that in so doing I may be as much opposed to the "carefully-executed diagrams" in the MSS. you speak of, as I am in identifying the star Alhabor with Rigil; but my ambition has been to restore Chaucer's meaning, not that of his scribes; and by Alhabor I mean *his* Alhabor, and not the Alhabor which I am well aware was almost universally identified with Sirius. A. E. BRAE.

** The passage to which Mr. Brae alludes is the following: "There are certain humorous touches in Chaucer's description of the house of Mars, such as, The cook is scalded for al his longe ladel, which seem as though he were slyly quizzing the pompous descriptions of Statius and Boccaccio; and the same remark applies to his joke at their hyperbolic enumeration of the various trees cut down to construct the funeral piles, when he throws in amongst *his* trees the *whippul-tree*! or, as we might say, the *axle-tree*. There have been many grave discussions as to the species to which the *whippul-tree* belonged,—a point that may, perhaps, be ascertained about the same time as the proper growth and culture of the *axle-tree*."

With respect to Plate II., we only say that we are sorry that Mr. Brae has thought fit to draw the diagram in so unusual a manner. He is opposed to the diagrams in the MSS., whether in Latin or English, opposed to the diagrams in the usual printed works on the subject, and to the usual marking of existing Astrolabes, all of which is quite unnecessary. The method of marking was not wholly conventional, but was suggested by the actual appearance of the signs to an observer in the northern hemisphere; see, e.g. Mr. Brae's Plates III., V. and VI.

As for Chaucer's Alhabor, we still contend that *his* Astrolabe was marked like other people's Astrolabes; and we repeat that we cannot see sufficient reason for assigning to him any peculiarities, especially as his treatise is a mere translation from the Latin.

'THE TESTAMENT OF LOVE.'

August 17, 1870.

ALLOW me to withdraw my expression of belief, in the *Athenæum* last year, that Mr. J. P. Collier was the first person who had stated in print that 'The Testament of Love' was not Chaucer's. I have learnt lately that more than a year before Mr. Collier's statement, Herr Wilhelm Hertzberg had, in his German translation of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' Hildburghausen, 1866, declared 'The Testament of Love' spurious, and given good reasons for his conclusion. F. J. FURNIVALL.

THE PAPYRI OF HERCULANEUM.

THE second and third parts of the sixth volume of Herculanensium papyri have just been published, with the title of 'Herculanensium volumnum quæ supersunt, collectio altera,' by Detken, at Naples. The unrolling of the papyri discovered at Herculaneum has been a work of slow progress, but the publication of them when unrolled has been far slower. From 1793 to 1855 it appears that no more than eleven volumes were published; and thus it happened that in 1861 the Directors of the National Museum at Naples found large quantities of materials ready for the press. It was determined to publish these papyri at once without a commentary. This publication went on till 1866, when five volumes and part of the sixth had been issued, but unfortunately the publication ceased and has only recommenced this year. The parts of the sixth volume now before us are specially important from the number of fragments of the work of Epicurus 'De Naturâ' which they contain. In the earlier volumes some fragments of the second and eleventh books had already been published. The new fragments belong to the eleventh, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, and the twenty-eighth books. A few of those published in 1866 in the first part of the sixth volume agree with those fragments of the same book which had appeared

in the earlier volumes. Prof. Gompertz, who has devoted much time and study to the most careful examination of the Herculanean papyri, states that it is evident the Epicurean of Herculaneum had two copies of the works of Epicurus in his library. The most valuable fragments are those which belong to the twenty-eighth book, of which a much larger portion has been discovered. Fragments of four other books which have come to light are also published in the last parts of the sixth volume. Now that the publication of the papyri has recommenced it is to be hoped that we shall not have long to wait for the other volumes.

FROM THE TYROL.

Innsbruck, August 6, 1870.

OWING to the fact that France and Prussia are now adding a sanguinary chapter to the history of Europe, the tide of tourists sets in the reverse direction to that it has for so many years taken. Everywhere along the route from Calais to the mountain land, the cry is the same, "The tourists are all running home!" Innkeepers are disappointed, and waiters are full of anxiety as to what they shall do till another season comes. "It will be a busy time in England now," said one at Neuchâtel; "I shall go there, and get a place at some hotel in about a week's time. The stream of home-going tourists will then have come to an end."

There was much said in England, during the last days of July, about the necessity for passports and visas; but no sign thereof is apparent to those who venture to travel. At Calais, no questions were asked on landing, nor was there any examination of baggage (nor at Paris). The only visible change was, that small mountains of oats imported from England were piled on the quay; that the harbour was overcrowded with vessels, and that a few Norwegian ships were anchored off the port. The same sight, I was told, might be seen at Dunkirk. From Calais to Paris all was quiet, and the capital wore its usual Sunday aspect. A few waggons filled with soldiers were distributed along the night train by which I journeyed to Dijon, so that, of course, the hours were disturbed from time to time by the bawling of songs, to which some of the passengers responded by an equally noisy "Marseillaise." At Dijon, there was a delay of five hours, by which I profited to visit the Museum, where the collection of paintings, sculptures, engravings and antiquities, is large enough to occupy the whole time. I was the only visitor. As the train left the station, I saw a *convoy* of soldiers which had arrived in the interval. The men were literally packed into cattle-trucks, goods-waggons, and carriages of the very shabbiest kind, and the day being hot, they lay half naked in sweltering heaps. Never did the phrase "food for powder" appear to me so likely to be true as when I looked at those heaps, and on the hundred or two who preferred to lie in the sun, sprawling on their backs, until their train should start for the frontier.

At Pontarlier, a functionary put the question to each passenger, "De quelle nationalité êtes vous?" I remarked that the question had not been asked in former years, and he answered that it had been brought into use, by order, within the past month. This was the only sign of precautionary measures to be seen along the route indicated through France. The Swiss consul in London had said that a *visa* was necessary, and he charged half-a-crown for it; but no demand for passports was made in Switzerland, neither were bags or knapsacks examined. At Bregenz the same, except that a hasty peep was taken into the mouth of the bag by a polite officer, who said "*Nichts zollbar*."

I found the view from the Gebhardsberg above Bregenz as charming as ever, and from that place to this the traveller has a succession of pleasing, grand and magnificent prospects, during a two days' journey of olden time travelling. You stop on the way to breakfast, to dine, and to drink from time to time, and while the Postwagen creeps up the Arlberg you can enjoy a walk. At Landeck you tarry for a night amid scenery glorious to behold, and the journey thence down the valley

of the Inn adds a triumphant finish to your travel from London to Innsbruck.

Heavy rains have fallen during the last two days. How glad I was, after our long drought, and the signs of drought in France and Switzerland, to see that it could rain. To-morrow I start for the Zillerthal. W. W.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

Naples, August 9, 1870.

As one of the consequences of the barbarous war now being waged between two great Continental powers, the International Maritime Exhibition, which was to have been opened in this city on the 1st of September, has been postponed until the 1st of December. Considerable progress has been made in the arrangements. The building had been erected,—probably to be consumed by fire, as it is built of wood,—and the products of the industry of several countries had been received. Everything, however, is suspended, in obedience to the demon of war, and when December the 1st arrives there will, no doubt, be another postponement of the inauguration. The same causes will, it appears likely, considerably affect the theatrical season. San Carlo will not be opened at the usual time, and the programme, which is due, has not even been published. The opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" has been put on the stage at the Fondo, and has been received with applause. The same may be said of the "Sonnambula," which was brought out on the 5th inst., and in which Valeriani, a new soprano, gave great satisfaction. There is, however, little or nothing to report connected either with Literature or the Fine Arts. War absorbs every thought, and we can only hope for better days.

One of the oldest churches in Naples, that of S. Giovanni Maggiore, is now a mass of *débris*. The roof had been for some time in a perilous state, so much so that the parish priest called in an architect last week to examine it. Arrangements were being made for repairing it, when on Friday last the roof fell in, happily without doing any serious injury, as the workmen had time to escape into one of the side chapels. According to tradition, S. Giovanni Maggiore was built by Constantine the Great and consecrated by St. Silvester. The old Port of Parthenope reached to its foundations, and fable has it that the Syren who gave name to the city was buried somewhere under the high altar. The antiquaries will probably have some difficulty in verifying the statement.

H. W.

INDIAN PRONUNCIATION.

In the pages of the *Athenæum* support has frequently been given to those systems of spelling Indian names which have the approval of most men of science. These systems are opposed to the popular or English practice, and they are now on the point of receiving official co-operation, as our friend, Dr. W. W. Hunter, is about to promulgate a new list. Under these circumstances it may be worth while to consider the subject from the popular side.

At the time Sir William Jones's system was proposed the Indian languages belonged to the domain of scholars solely, and it appeared desirable to adopt a system of transliteration which might be acceptable to scholars on the Continent of Europe. This has been the view of many learned men since. These Indian languages are, however, no longer exclusively cultivated by scholars; many of them are vernacular languages, which have, as it were, sprung up under our auspices, and in the present day they are acquired by commercial men, railway employees and common soldiers. Besides this, the Roman alphabet is being extended for printing the vernacular languages, and further the natives of India are yearly devoting themselves in greater numbers to the study of English.

The Indian press, awakened by Dr. Hunter's changes of common names, are beginning to discuss the propriety of extending scientific or un-English alphabets. If Italian vowels and German diphthongs are to be substituted for English vowels and diphthongs—as *u* for *oo*, *au* for *ou*, *ai* for *i*, &c.,

—it will confer very unequal benefit on the philologists of France, Italy and Germany, who have not a uniform phonetic system, and will cause very great inconvenience to the numerous English and Indians who are not philological students. The convenience, if any, to English students at home will be small in comparison to the inconvenience caused in India. There, all have to unlearn English values, and to acquire new and un-English values; and not merely the names of places, but ultimately all books for acquiring the English language or the languages of India will be affected by the change. As it is, the books in the Roman character for learning Hindostanee, which have been compiled with such labour, and are published so cheaply, are full of stumbling-blocks to the learner who knows no other language than English. It requires special skill to work out the pronunciation.

The question is, whether our transliteration shall be for the few or for the nations—for those accomplished in knowledge, or for the millions learning the elements of civilization.

HYDE CLARKE.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

ALLOW me to reply to your correspondent "Cabin Boy" in a few words.

He declares that the returns, forms of account, and list of sea-rations, &c. in the Abyssinian Official Record are simply invaluable, as things to be avoided in future it is to be presumed. But that does not justify their being reprinted (at a cost of 3*l.* 3*s.* a copy,) when they can be had, better printed and with fewer misprints, together with all the official correspondence of any value, in the Blue Books, for 7*s.* 6*d.*

"Cabin Boy" supposes that I was not aware that the proofs of the "Record" had been seen by Lord Napier, and that the narrative agreed with the previously published accounts of the Expedition, other than Mr. Markham's. I thought the former circumstance to be probable, and the latter to be certain, so far as the misprints would allow of it, seeing that the compiler of the Record and the author of the only other previously published account are one and the same person.

As "Cabin Boy" professes total ignorance on the other points he refers to, it would be unjustifiable in me to expect you, to occupy your columns by an attempt to enlighten him.

ABA BUSBUS.

Athenæum Club, Aug. 13, 1870.

It is very important to geographical inquirers that the following facts should be generally known with reference to a Table in the 'Abyssinian Official Record,' purporting to show the results of observations for ascertaining the heights of stations and peaks above the sea as obtained by different observers.

The first column is headed "Trigonometrical Survey." The heights are all stated to be referred to a hill, the height of which was fixed by triangulation as well as by boiling-point. On computing the height by boiling-point from the data given, it will be found to differ 800 feet from that obtained by triangulation. This renders all the other observations unreliable. The instrument must have been nearly 1½° out. These are the heights given on the official map, and some of them have been copied into the new edition of the Admiralty chart of the Red Sea.

The second column is headed "Quarter-Master General's Department." The great majority of the heights given in this column are my rough results, before applying the necessary corrections, and are quite worthless as they stand. After taking observations, I used to look what the opposite reading was in the table, and mention the results for what they were worth. Of course, they are quite unworthy of record; and, good or bad, they have nothing whatever to do with the Quarter-Master General's Department. They are about 1,000 feet out.

The third column contains an excellent series of observations by Dr. Cooke.

The fourth column is headed "Mr. Markham." The figures are entirely different from my published results, and could not have been computed from my data by any conceivable formula. I may as well mention the nature of my observations. They consist, as far as the Atala station, of a series of aneroid observations, taken twice a day, and whenever I observed for boiling-point a series of boiling-point observations at each station and on various peaks; simultaneous readings for temperature of the air; and a set of barometrical observations taken at the same hours, at the sea level, registered for me by the late Capt. Colin Campbell, R.N. At Atala my last thermometer was broken, but I continued the set of observations to Mágdala, adopting the best means I could find for estimating the temperature of the air. This second set consists of mere approximations. The first set of boiling-point observations, having all the necessary data for computation, are very satisfactory, and agree closely with Dr. Cooke's heights.

The fifth column is headed "Mr. Rohlf." I lent this gentleman one of my boiling-point thermometers, but I believe he had no proper apparatus to boil it in. The observations have received none of the necessary corrections, and are of the same character as the worthless figures in the second column, namely, about 1,000 feet out.

I represented the importance of cancelling the misleading errors in this table to the authorities at the War Office. I was informed in reply that the figures in the fourth column would be altered if I would send the correct ones, and that a revised Table would be printed, and sent to all persons who have received copies of the 'Official Record.' But the authorities refused to correct any of the errors in the other columns, or even to warn inquirers of their existence. Meanwhile, orders have been given not to allow the copies that have been sent to India to be distributed until the errors are corrected.

A revised Table, with only one column corrected, and with the unreliable and worthless figures in the other columns retained, without any warning of their being worthless, will obviously increase the evil done by their official publication, and the Table will tend still more to mislead, by having received a second and revised sanction.

Hence the great importance to geographers of the publication of the above statement.

Owing to the intended publication of War Office maps and memoirs, alleged (as it turns out, erroneously) to be based on a trigonometrical survey, I, as Geographer to the Expedition, gave up all idea of publishing my own work on a map of adequate scale. I confined myself to the publication of a series of papers, with slight sketch-maps to illustrate them. But the publication of the 'Official Record' shows me that it will not be doing work twice over to publish my observations on a map of an adequate scale, with a memoir. Besides the above determinations of heights, my work consists of eleven latitudes obtained by meridian altitudes at regular intervals between the coast and Mágdala; of nine amplitudes and azimuths for variation; of a traverse route checked by cross bearings of peaks and by the observed latitudes; and of a mass of topographical details collected under the guidance of M. Munzinger, Mercha Warké, and others who had a scholarly knowledge of the languages. I thought such work had also been done by others. I find that it has not; and I, therefore, entertain the idea of submitting it to geographers.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

Literary Gossip.

WE are in a position to state that there is no foundation for the paragraph that is going the round of the papers to the effect that Mr. Tennyson is at work on a new poem. Mr. Tennyson's reported visit to the Rhine is also a fiction.

THE first of a series of papers, edited by Lady Spencer, on the Poor of London, will

appear in the September number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE literature of the Irish Land Question seems to be not yet complete. We hear that Messrs. Ponsonby, of Grafton Street, Dublin, are preparing for publication a work on the new Irish Land Bill, by Mr. O'Connor Morris, late *Times* Commissioner in Ireland; and Messrs. Hodges, Foster & Co. are also bringing out a work on the New Irish Land Act, by William Brooke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

WE regret to see that the ablest of our French weekly contemporaries, the *Revue Critique*, has suspended its issue "under present circumstances." Later on, and we hope soon, the editors will resume their work, and give in a Part all the numbers that are in arrear.

MR. J. B. WARING is engaged on a work illustrative of the 'Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornaments of Remote Ages.'

MR. KELLY, the Dublin publisher, is preparing a very extensive Catalogue of Works on Irish History and Literature, which is to appear in October.

MR. TRUBNER commemorates, with some satisfaction, in his *Literary Record*, the deposit in the Manchester Free Library of the collection of Chinese books bequeathed by the late Thomas Bellot, M.R.C.S., and of which 253 volumes have been already placed on the shelves. Mr. Bellot, the donor, was a philologist of considerable attainments, and he studied these books, recording his observations in a useful paper on the best method of studying the Chinese language. Therefore a man may study Chinese at Manchester, and if the cotton lords so will it, one may learn Chinese there for further use than Mr. Bellot made of it. This bequest gives a good hint to our Manchester friends to set up a school of languages, so that young Manchester may learn Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Turkish and Hindostanee, and promote the culture of cotton and silk and the trade in them in various parts of the world. Such an establishment would cost very little, and would be the best auxiliary for the Cotton Supply Association and for the Silk Supply Association, and young Manchester would be none the worse for some philological knowledge.

THE University of Aberdeen has lent its manuscript of the 'Myrrour of Our Lady' to Mr. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society. The MS. differs a little from the text printed by Richard Fawkes, in 1530, but unluckily contains only the first half of the work, down to the end of the Sunday Services. Robert Crowley's rare tract of 'Pleasure and Payne' is to be included in Mr. J. M. Cowper's edition of the old Puritan printer and preacher's works for the Early English Text Society.

MRS. E. L. HERVEY has finished a book for the young, called 'The Rock-Light.' It will be published in September.

MR. L. B. PHILLIPS is engaged on a Biographical Dictionary, in which references will be given to works where the lives of the persons whose names occur in the Dictionary can be found given at length.

PROF. C. R. UNGER has completed his edition of Snorre Sturlassen's 'Heimskringla,' for the Old Norse Text Society, and has issued

for the same society three parts of the Old Norse legend of 'The Virgin Mary and her Miracles,' and one part of the 'Royal Sagas, or Histories of Sverri and his Successors,' from a MS. of the thirteenth century.

A NEW "Library for the Education of the People" is announced in Italy, of which the first volume, 'Chi si aiuta Dio l'aiuta,' is translated from Mr. Smiles's 'Self-Help,' with additions for the use of Italians by Signor Gustavo Strafforello. In the second volume the same author will explain 'The Phenomena of Industrial Life,' while the third work promised is Signor Carlo Lozzi's important work on the terrible prevalence of idleness in Italy, entitled 'L'Ozio in Italia,' from the MS. of which we have already seen some interesting extracts.

THE subject selected by the Académie des Inscriptions for the ordinary prize of 1871 is "Historical, literary and archaeological researches on the ancient towns, said to amount to about twenty-three, which have borne the name Heracles, and on the part which they played in the propagation of the worship of the Hero." The subject selected for the Bordin Prize, deferred to 1872, is "Collect the names of the gods mentioned in the Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions traced on statues, bas-reliefs of palaces, cylinders, amulets, &c., and attempt a comparison of these texts in order to form an Assyrian Pantheon."

HERR GEROLD MEYER VON KNONAU, of Zurich, has edited a small volume of Swiss Popular Historical Songs of the fifteenth century.

NEARLY all the Roman Catholic Professors of the University of Munich, who do not belong to the Theological Faculty, have signed a protest against the oecumenicity of the Vatican Council and the dogma of Infallibility. The first signature is that of the celebrated Prof. V. Pettenkofer, the Rector of the University. The Theological Faculty are expected to issue a protest of their own.

M. RABBE has begun an interesting sketch of the life of Sir W. Hamilton, in the *Revue Contemporaine*.

THE third volume of the admirable new edition of all the plays of Beaumarchais, by Messrs. G. d'Heylli and F. de Marescot, has appeared. This edition is a reprint of the first edition of each play, with the various readings of the original manuscripts.

It is significant of the state of things which prevailed in Austria before Sadowa, that the Tyrol possesses three Universities where Theology is taught; Law and Medicine have to content themselves with one. Prof. Wolf, who was too fierce an Ultramontane to be tolerated in Baden, found himself regarded as a heretic at Brixen.

AMONG late French books are, A. Schæffer's 'Huguenots of the Sixteenth Century'; J. Roman's 'Sigillography of the Diocese of Gap'; Paul Lacroix's 'Court Ballets and Masquerades, from the Time of Henry the Third to Louis the Fourteenth' (1581-1652), from the original editions, 6 vols.; and 'The Prussian Army in 1870, with its History from 1807.'

WE may record as a subsidiary proof of the advance of literary culture in North America the establishment of numismatics as a regular branch of study, cultivated by means of the *American Numismatic Journal*, and of four

societies, the American, that of New England, that of Boston, and that of Montreal. This means that we are to have the Americans as competitors in the market for medals, as they have become in those for books and pictures. This will have an influence on the price of coins, as the next stage is the establishment of public collections, which, as they buy and do not sell, regularly lessen the stock in the market, which is irregularly supplied by treasure trove.

PROF. J. P. HEUGHLINGS, Principal and Professor of English Literature in Elphinstone College, Bombay, died in Australia, on the 5th of May. He had been in the college thirteen years. He was the author of a local pamphlet on the Land question, and of a small treatise on the "Logic of Names," printed at home. He is succeeded by Prof. Oxenham, of the Dekkan College.

PROF. ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS has just completed a companion work to his learned treatise on the 'Storia Comparata degli Usi Nuziali.' In the new work, 'Storia Comparata degli Usi Funebri,' the author compares the funeral ceremonies of different peoples with the same research and learning that he had previously bestowed on the work which illustrated the history of the marriage ceremonies of the Indo-European peoples.

AN interesting article on Thackeray and Dickens, written just before the death of the latter, and published in the *Rivista Europea* for August, is from the pen of an accomplished Russian authoress—Tatiana Swetoff.

BABOO CALLYDOSS DHUR, an old member of the native press, died at Calcutta in June.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Prof. Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment, by George Buckland, 'The Wicked Uncle; or, Hush-by-Babes in the Wood,'—'Sand and the Suez Canal.'—American Organ daily.—The whole for One Shilling.

SCIENCE

Notes of a Course of Nine Lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, April 8 to June 3, 1869. By John Tyndall, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystalline Action, including the Question of Diamagnetic Polarity. By John Tyndall, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

WHEN Prof. Tyndall's notes were first written, they were not intended for publication—they were printed for the assistance of those who attended his lectures. Frequent requests have, however, induced Dr. Tyndall to give them to the public in their present form. Every one desiring to study the phenomena of light, or to make acquaintance with the views which prevail in the philosophical world, will find great assistance by a careful perusal of these notes, which are especially complete in their explanation of the undulatory theory, and of the luminiferous ether upon which depends the hypothesis which supposes both heat and light to be modes of motion. Prof. Tyndall is a most earnest supporter of those views. After giving many examples and proofs in support of the adoption of the undulatory theory, he says—"Thousands of facts might be cited in illustration of each of them, and not one of these facts is left unexplained by the undulatory theory. It accounts for all the phenomena of reflexion, for all the phenomena of refraction, single and double, for all the phenomena of dispersion, for all the phenomena of diffraction, for the colours of thick plates and thin, as well as for the colours of all natural bodies: it accounts for all the phenomena of polarization; for all those wonderful

affections, those chromatic splendours exhibited by crystals in polarized light. Thousands of isolated facts might, as I have said, be ranged under each of these heads; the undulatory theory accounts for them all. It traces out illuminated paths through what would otherwise be the most hopeless jungle of phenomena in which human thought could be involved. This is why the foremost men of the age accept the ether—not as a vague dream, but as a real entity—a substance endowed with inertia and capable, in accordance with the established laws of motion, of imparting its thrill to other substances. If there is one conception more firmly fixed in modern scientific thought than another, it is that heat is a mode of motion. Ask yourselves how the vast amount of mechanical energy actually transmitted in the form of heat reaches the earth from the sun. Matter must be its vehicle, and the matter is, according to theory, the luminiferous ether." After this decided, we had almost written dogmatic expression, it is satisfactory and pleasant to find Dr. Tyndall desiring us not to close our eyes to any evidences which may prove adverse to the undulatory theory. Seeing that the supporters of this theory have not, as yet, attempted the explanation of the chemical phenomena of the solar rays, it is probable that, with the advance of our knowledge, some other theory may supplant the doctrine which supports an unknown material ether pulsating by the influence of some unknown force. This little book of notes explains as fully as is possible within its limits the state of our knowledge of Light, and to many it will prove of great value.

Dr. Faraday, by a series of inductive researches of the most perfect character, established Diamagnetism as a force of almost universal influence upon matter, but possessing principles which broadly distinguished it from that magnetism which peculiarly belongs to iron, but which is manifested in a less degree by some three or four other metals. M. Plücker discovered the action of a magnet upon crystallized bodies, and gave the name of Magne-crystalline force to it, finding it to be distinct from either Magnetism or Diamagnetism, by its giving a determined position to the mass under its influence. M. Plücker's investigations led him to believe that the direction assumed by a crystal under magnetic influence was determined by the optic axis of the crystal, and Dr. Faraday, concurring in this view, called it the optic axis force. Dr. Tyndall took up the inquiry at this point, and was led to a somewhat different conclusion. He appeared to prove that the position of the optic axis is not necessarily the line of magne-crystalline force, and that the force which determined the position of the optic axis in the magnetic field was not independent of the magnetism or diamagnetism of the mass of the crystal. Beyond this Dr. Tyndall showed that the lines of cleavage seem to influence the position of the crystal in the magnetic field, as they will be axial in a magnetic and equatorial in a diamagnetic crystal, and everything that tends to destroy the cleavages tends also to destroy the directive power. This volume is devoted to a republication of the papers in which these important researches were recorded. They have appeared during the last eighteen years in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Philosophical Magazine*. There are many advantages in thus collecting together a set of researches of this nature. We have now in a collected form, for the use of the scientific student, a record of the experimental evidence upon which the conclusions above referred to are based. The book is plentifully illustrated with carefully-drawn woodcuts, which will be found of great use to those who may desire to investigate further those magnetic phenomena which appear to lead to an elucidation of the mysteries involved in the atomic constitution of matter.

The Interior of the Earth. By H. P. Malet. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THERE is always some danger that geological hobbies may be ridden too far, and that geologists may too readily yield to the temptation to attribute

puzzling effects to the vast, mysterious agencies of heat and ice. Mr. H. P. Malet may, perhaps, have done good service in pointing out that there are some flaws in the reasoning by which the effects of heat are said to be demonstrated; and that water is competent to produce some of the results assigned to ice-action. To this very limited extent, and no further, we think, will Mr. Malet's book receive approval. It is unlikely that many scientific readers will agree with him that basalt is merely an aqueous deposit resting upon water-deposited combustible matter, or that any will admit the analogy between volcanos and fire-places. This analogy is thus worked out in the case of Iceland. The Gulf-stream deposited masses of matter, to a large extent vegetable and combustible, transported from tropical regions, on this volcanic site; this material, which is the foundation of the island, after having taken fire like a damp hayrick, produced the usual volcanic phenomena. The theories of volcanic action that Mr. Malet considers he has overthrown, present many difficulties, no doubt; but not, we venture to think, so many or so great as those presented by the author's "fire-place" hypothesis. Mr. Malet appears to hold singular opinions on the nature and properties of Heat,—opinions that cannot but lead to error concerning the "Interior of the Earth." We cannot agree with him that "the bottom of a well is warm" simply "because the air has no natural circulation," or even that "all heat rises." Misstatements such as these, if they have no other effect, make us very suspicious of the hypothesis with which they are associated. The whole drift of this work is to exalt the power and influence of water, as we think unduly, at the expense of other geological agents—in the case of volcanos, earthquakes and (so called) glacial phenomena.

Report of the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Quarterly Weather Report of the Meteorological Office; with Pressure and Temperature Tables for the Year 1869. By Authority of the Meteorological Committee. (Stanford.)

The Wind in his Circuits; with the Explanation of the Origin and Cause of Circular Storms and Equinoctial Gales. By Lieut. R. H. Armit, R.N. (Potter.)

THESE three publications we have chosen to group together because they deal with the same branch of science; but they are singularly unlike each other. The first and second are clear details of the most carefully-observed facts, without any attempt to draw deductions from them, if we except a short discussion of Easterly Storms by Mr. R. H. Scott, and a carefully drawn-up Report of the operations of an important Committee; while the third consists of crude hypotheses framed upon a preconceived notion that electricity will "account for all and every phenomena" connected with the great aerial currents.

In 1866 a committee, consisting of gentlemen who were nominated by the Royal Society, at the request of the Board of Trade, was formed, for the purpose of superintending the meteorological duties formerly undertaken by a Government department, under the charge of Admiral FitzRoy. This is the third Annual Report of this committee; and those who are interested in the practical study of meteorological phenomena, and especially such as entertain the idea that the Government were hasty in abandoning the system of forecasts of the weather, at the recommendation of the Royal Society, will do well to consult it. The working of this committee appears to be eminently satisfactory, and, with the accumulation of observations, we may hope to find, within a few years, that the apparently erratic phenomena of the weather will be shown to act in obedience to defined laws.

In 1868, the Meteorological Committee established seven observatories—at Kew, Stonyhurst, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Armagh, Falmouth, and Valentia. The present Quarterly Report contains the records of the observations made during the months of January, February, and March, 1869, in each of these establishments. The succeeding quar-

terly numbers of the year will follow with as little delay as possible; the journal will, it is promised, appear at regular intervals of three months. A series of plates are given in this volume, which are reduced by a pantograph from the photographs which register the wet and dry bulb thermometers and the barometer, and the records of the anemographs at each of these stations. The plates call for a special explanation. It is evident that the introduction of a system of continuous registration of observations must be followed up by a reproduction of the actual data yielded by the instruments, so that the advantage as regards weather study which has been gained by such a consecutive graphical record shall be presented to the scientific public in its entirety, instead of being in a great measure lost, as it would be were occasional, even hourly, tabulations the only information published. The cumbersome of, and the consequent difficulty in, consulting tables which would give anything like a complete representation of the salient phenomena of our weather is thought to be in itself a sufficient reason for adopting the publication of these plates. We have, therefore, in this 'Quarterly Weather Report' the first issue of a most trustworthy series of observations, made upon well-selected spots around our islands by trained observers, with the most perfect self-registering instruments.

'The Wind in his Circuits' is, as we have already said, a piece of pure but, not unfrequently, ingenious hypothesis. The atmosphere is, according to the author, "composed of metallic gases," or as it is more fully expressed, "Regarding our atmosphere as a homogeneous metallic body, but at the same time quite transparent, owing to the metals composing it being translated from the ponderable to the imponderable or gaseous state, the phenomena of twilight and mirage are easily accounted for, in the fact that the atmosphere forms a *concave metallic reflector* on that side facing the earth. It also forms a *convex reflector* facing the heavenly bodies." Electricity, instead of Gravity, acting in some way, known only to the author, upon this metallic atmosphere, is the "real cause" of the winds and storms—as discovered by Lieut. Armit.

Field-Flowers: a Handy-Book for the Rambling Botanists. By Shirley Hibberd. (Groombridge & Sons.)

At the first sight of this little book we thought that we had before us one of Mr. Groombridge's pleasant publications for young persons, as the "getting up," the form, and the external decorations are all of a character similar to those of the books we allude to; but we soon discovered our mistake. This work is utterly unsuited for the young; while the tone, and in many respects the matter, are beneath the taste of any man or woman of education and refinement. The language is often flippant, and the attempts at wit, which are numerous, are utter failures. It is not fair to make accusations without offering proof. The very first sentence in the book will serve: "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. A keen razor also is a dangerous thing; ditto a lucifer match, a boiling kettle, petroleum oil, and any so-called 'royal road to knowledge,' &c. Again, we have opened the book at random, and find the following. The subject is the plant commonly called the Shepherd's Purse. "We will quit the shepherd's purse, then, with the remark that it may be a post-diluvian creation, because purses were not known before the Flood,—perhaps not money either."

Madame Eve, who was as straight as the sticks of sky-rockets, First brought up the fashion of wearing no pockets."

We will inflict only one more example upon our readers, the delicacy of which is equal to its wit; describing the common *Arum maculatum*, or Lords-and-Ladies, as it is called: "The little ring of scales at the immediate base of the purple club appears to consist of abortive ovaries, as if, under more favourable conditions of life, the stamens, or gentlemen, would have ladies on each side of them, and could say in freeness of choice, 'How happy could I be with either,' without wishing 't'other dear charmers away.'" We think our readers will exclaim *Eheu! jam satis*. The author's botany is frequently at fault. Thus, taking an instance or two

at random,—even when explaining the structure of a flower by the example of the primrose, he speaks of the corolla being composed of five petals; whereas every one knows that one essential character of the whole natural order, Primulaceæ, is that it is monopetalous. Then, to offer one more example: the author says of the two best-known species of the elegant quaking grass—*Briza media* and *B. maxima*, that the latter is but a robust form of the former; whereas they differ in certain botanical characters, and the one is annual and the other perennial. We regret to have to notice these defects and faults, as the intention of the book is a good one. It professes to give the most interesting and accessible plants occurring in the different months of the year, with remarks on their structure, affinities and uses: in fact, a botanical calendar; and in proportion to the desirableness of its object is our regret at the defects in its execution, especially as the author has produced some pleasing and useful works in his own particular department of practical teaching; and in the present work, when he throws aside his stilts, there are many really charming passages, which make the objectionable ones stand out in bolder relief.

Sea-Side Walks of a Naturalist with his Children.

By the Rev. W. Houghton. (Groombridge & Sons.)

THE 'Country Walks of a Naturalist with his Children,' by the present author, has been a favourite book with young people, and has, doubtless, been the means of exciting, in numerous instances, a love of nature and of country enjoyments and occupations. The present little work, which is in every respect a suitable companion to the former, will recommend itself to many an intelligent boy and girl, who, in the approaching season, may be passing a few weeks' holiday at the sea-side. It is pleasingly written, and the scientific information is correct and well selected; its value, however, would be greatly increased by the addition of an index, and especially by a good glossary of scientific terms, the want of which is felt at almost every page of the book. Several instances occur, too, of an animal being caught by one of the young naturalists, which the father tells the name of, but of which there is neither description nor illustration. These are deficiencies which might be supplied in a future edition with great advantage.

THE LAKES OF DAMASCUS AND HARRAN.

Bekesbourne, August 5, 1870.

I HAVE recently perused with much interest Mr. Macgregor's last work, 'The Rob Roy on the Jordan, &c.' The author's principal achievement appears to have been the exploration of the lakes situate at the east and south-eastern end of the Plain of Damascus, on which subject I am desirous of offering a few remarks.

These lakes consist, first, of the Bahret el-Sharkiyeh and Bahret el-Kibliyeh, which together receive the waters of the river Bārada, the Abana of Scripture: they are usually considered to be two distinct lakes, but are in fact portions of a single lake known as the Bahret el-Atēbeh. Next is the Bahret el-Hijaneh, which receives the waters of the river Awaj or Pharpar, and is connected by two channels with the Bahret Bala. And, lastly, there is the Matkh Brak, lying to the south of the Awaj, which lake is the recipient of the waters from the districts of Leja and Trachonitis.

As regards the lakes of the Abana and Pharpar, Mr. Macgregor says—

"Keeping to facts ascertained by those who have actually seen the places, we may consider it to be proved that there are four lakes; that a channel unites the two northern ones; that the margins of these are vague, and that the Abana runs into them without ever escaping again, except in vapour. Also, that the two southern lakes, Hijaneh and Bala, are united by a channel, and that the Pharpar falls into Hijaneh only to be evaporated again, like the Abana. Lastly, the water in the two sets of lakes does not increase and diminish together, but one may be dry while the other is deep, and *vice versa*. Probably the Abana and

Pharpar, therefore, do not flood or dry up together. One may be more influenced by the melting snow and the other by rain. The investigation of this interesting point is still open to some careful observer."

Whilst admitting the substantial correctness of these remarks, I cannot agree with Mr. Macgregor in regarding the Bahret el-Sharkiyeh and Bahret el-Kibliyeh as two separate lakes, and in restricting the name of Bahret el-Atēbeh ("Ateibeh") to the latter; even though he appeals to Mr. Porter as stating that "a neck of land, about a mile in breadth, divides them *permanently*, except where the deep channel through it allows the water to run." On the contrary, I believe the supposed two lakes to be merely portions of the Bahret el-Atēbeh, which name is applicable to the whole expanse of water or marsh; and it is so shown on my map accompanying Mrs. Beke's work 'Jacob's Flight'; the same being, in this respect, copied from the map constructed by Dr. Kiepert, to accompany Dr. Wetzstein's 'Reisebericht über Hauran und die Trachonen,' to which valuable work I have recently had occasion to refer in the columns of the *Athenæum*.

When in December, 1861, my wife and I visited the village of Harran el-Awamid, situated close to the western edge of the Bahret el-Atēbeh, we were desirous of going to visit the lake, but the weather was so unfavourable and the ground in so bad a state from the quantity of rain that had fallen, that we found it impracticable. Our conclusions respecting this lake are however thus recorded in Mrs. Beke's work:—

"In the best-known maps the river Bārada is marked as flowing into two lakes named Bahret el-Sharkiyeh and Bahret el-Kibliyeh; but in Dr. Wetzstein's recent map these two are laid down as forming portions of one single lake, to which he gives the name of Bahret el-Atēbeh, as we ourselves heard it called at Harran. Had we been able to visit the lake, we should no doubt have found it at this season of the year covering a greater extent of ground than is shown on Dr. Wetzstein's map. In the dry season, the northern and southern portions appear to form two lakes united by a narrow channel of water, as described by Mr. Porter several years ago."

Capt. Wilson, the able leader of the "Palestine Exploration Fund" expedition, who visited Damascus and Harran in 1865, has kindly allowed me to make use of the following extract from his rough journal notes:—

"We had intended making an expedition along the borders of the lakes to Tell el-Khansir, where the neck of land is supposed to exist; but the investigations connected with a robbery committed during the night, detained us till the afternoon, and we only succeeded in reaching El-Ateibeh. The lake we found to be little more than a large swamp bordered by a thick growth of rushes, and even in the centre but a small quantity of water could be seen either from a small *tell* between Harran and Hosh Hammar, or from El-Ateibeh. The high-water line in spring could however be easily traced, and was followed to near Ateibeh, a small village of mud-huts with a number of trees round it, which give it a pleasing appearance in the bare plain. At this time there may well exist a passage across the lake opposite Ateibeh, which would be covered with water after the rains had fallen; and the great difference which this would cause in the appearance of the lake fully accounts for the discrepancies in the descriptions of different travellers. The land in the vicinity is so low that a large area must be flooded in spring."

These observations of Capt. Wilson, which seem to be conclusive, are quite confirmatory of Dr. Wetzstein's opinion, on which mine was mainly based, that the alleged two lakes of the river Bārada are substantially only portions of a single expanse of water or marsh.

I now come to the "third and fourth" lakes, being those of the river Pharpar, or Awaj. The former of these, Bahret el-Hijaneh, was the subject of a special investigation on the part of Mr. Macgregor, who thus writes respecting it:—

"After examining all the best maps hitherto drawn of this lake of Hijaneh, it is evident enough that none of them have been made by personal survey from each side. Mr. Porter declines to imagine where he has not inspected, and rightly merges the lake in the desert without any southern outline, though Hijaneh has a very distinct shore-line all round it. Vandeveld's map is distinct, but rather inaccurate. Petermann's is worse, for the whole is imagined, and not even imagined well, though distinctly. Ritter's, however, is the worst of all, for it 'lumps' the three lakes in one, and marks all sorts of bays and capes as if they had been accurately surveyed."

As for the fourth lake, Bahret Bala, Mr. Macgregor ignores it altogether in his maps, though, as has already been shown, he says, "we may consider it to be proved" that "the two southern lakes, Hijaneh and Bala are united by a channel." And this discrepancy is not the only one; for, whilst in one of his maps he marks two "canals" running out of the Bahret el-Hijaneh in the direction of Bala, without however showing this lake, he in the other omits both those canals as well as the lake itself. And yet he thus describes the two canals:—

"Next the canoe entered a canal, to which a deep channel conducts through the bay. The water was fifteen feet wide and four feet deep, and the current about a mile an hour, between banks gradually higher as we floated along, merrily singing, in the bright sunny day. But after a mile or so of this, as the current increased rapidly, we had to think of the journey against it for return, and so I landed in the wilderness to rest and take bearings. The next promontory was low, and led out to an insular tract of shallow in the lake; so I hauled the canoe over this and entered a second canal. This seemed to be much older than the other, and it had no current, but ended in a deep dry brake, with banks nearly twenty feet high. We were told that these two canals were made to drain off the surplus of Hijaneh Lake, that it might not flood the arable land. The canal first entered was made about thirty years ago, and it leads by the Asyah Hasweh to the pool called Bala in Vandeveld's map."

From what is thus said, it is manifest that Mr. Macgregor is unacquainted with Dr. Wetzstein's map, on which the Bahret Bala is distinctly marked as a separate body of water, about half the size of the Bahret el-Hijaneh itself, to which it is united by two apparently natural channels, named Wady Umm Dubeb and Wady el Gerayeh; the former of which, with its rapid current so specifically described by Mr. Macgregor, must surely have some outlet and recipient for the quantity of water that flows down it. This, however, is in nowise incompatible with the fact that such a natural watercourse may recently have been artificially cleaned out and enlarged.

Mr. Macgregor's treatment of the fifth lake, Matkh Brak, and its tributary wadies, is even more arbitrary than that of the Bahret el-Hijaneh. In Dr. Wetzstein's map this lake is marked as receiving two considerable watercourses, namely, the Wady Luva, coming from Jebel Hauran in the south, and the Wady Abu Khanafis, coming from the west. Mr. Macgregor disputes the existence of both.

Respecting the former he states that he received some information from the Sheikh of the ruined town of Brak, which, it may be mentioned, he follows Mr. Porter in imagining to be one of the cities of Og, king of Bashan, and where he states (p. 175), "a Greek inscription is on a wall of the court-yard relating to some monument, and dated five centuries before Christ,"—a statement to which it is proper to direct the attention of Mr. Ferguson.

This sheikh of Brak told Mr. Macgregor that "the river Khuneifs never ran water, except in heavy rain storms;" and on this he goes on to say:—

"This stream is marked in the maps as if it were a regular river. I passed four times over its bed, which had not the semblance of water then, but was tilled and verdant with crops. The river Leiva (or Looa) must be a good deal imaginary.

The ground near Brak seemed to be below the level of Lake Hijaneh. The Matkh Brak (marked as a lake in the maps) was dry and covered with crops."

Accordingly, the Matkh Brak and the two "Rivers," Luva ("Leiva") and Khanafis ("Khuneifs") are, like Lake Bala, left out altogether in Mr. Macgregor's map. Nevertheless, there is indisputable evidence of the fact of their existence, not as "regular rivers," which expression gives the idea of their being permanent streams, but as wadies or "winter-brooks," without water in the dry season. For Wady Luva is an important stream, having its sources in Jebel Hauran, and Dr. Wetzstein is of opinion that if the ancient canal connected with it were restored and its waters properly directed, the country through which it flows might be rendered as productive as the Nukra, which is celebrated for being the most fertile district of Syria; whilst Wady Khanafis, coming from the west, has its head near Ghabaghbi, one of the stations on the Haj road from Damascus to Mekka, where of necessity there must be a constant supply of water for the use of the pilgrims. And, in fact, my wife has recorded, in page 217 of 'Jacob's Flight,' that, shortly after we had left Ghabaghbi, we crossed "a small brook over a bridge, to which they gave the name of Jisr el-Khanafis [the 'Bridge of the Khanafis'], and then a causeway on low arches through a shallow lake or swamp."

It is, therefore, clearly wrong to omit from the map the Matkh Brak and its two tributaries, the Wady Luva and Wady Khanafis, as well as the Bahret Bala. If none but perennial streams and permanent bodies of water were to be marked on our maps, travellers in any other than the most temperate climates—and sometimes even in these—would be greatly misled. And what would become of Mr. Macgregor's own special pet, the 'Ain Rob Roy,' which he is willing to believe to be the "youngest bubblings of Jordan," the "first springings of the sacred river"? He describes it as a spring in a field, from which a streamlet wandered that "gradually increased in definite direction and size, and at last ran down the bare sides of the Wady et-Teim, where was the dry but ample bed of the Jordan channel," which dry bed has of course no more right to be called a "river" and marked in the maps as such than the rejected Wadies Luva and Khanafis.

Whilst thus compelled to differ from Mr. Macgregor with respect to these lakes and watercourses of Syria, I have much gratification in observing that he adopts my identification of Harran el-Awamid ("Harran of the Columns") with "the Harran where Abraham dwelt 'between the two rivers' (Abana and Pharpar)"; for he says that the latter river "was no doubt crossed by Jacob (Gen. xxxi.)" in his flight from Laban; and in confirmation of this identification he refers to Josephus, as stating "that Berosus [it should be "Nicolaus Damascus"] writes: 'Now the name of Abram is even still famous in the country of Damascus, and there is showed a village named from him—the habitation of Abram.'"

Mr. Macgregor's assent to my opinion in this respect is the more important, because in the last edition of Murray's 'Handbook for Syria and Palestine' it is said, "Dr. Beke appears to be the sole supporter of this singular theory." And while on the subject I may be allowed to add, that Mr. Macgregor is far from being the only one who has adopted my correction of the traditional error, which translates the Hebrew name *Aram Naharaim* by "Mesopotamia," instead of "Aram of the Two Rivers," and supposes these two rivers to be the Euphrates and Tigris, rivers of *Asshur* or *Assyria*, instead of the "Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus," the capital of *Aram* or *Syria*. For, as is stated in page 20 of 'Jacob's Flight,' Miss Corboux and Mr. Cyril Graham agreed with me many years ago: in 'The Treasury of Bible Knowledge,' by the Rev. John Ayre, published in 1868, the author, after giving a summary of the arguments in favour of my position of the Haran or Charran of Scripture, concludes by saying, "There is therefore a high probability that the Haran in question is a place near Damascus, visited in 1861 by Dr. Beke; and within the last few

days Capt. Wilson, writing to me on the subject, says—"My impression has always been that your identification of the Haran of Abram with Harran el-Awamid, east of Damascus, is probably correct, and that your arguments in favour of it have not been sufficiently considered by your opponents."

Such being the case, I have a right to expect that in future editions of the 'Handbook' it will not continue to be said, "Dr. Beke appears to be the sole supporter of this singular theory."

The testimony of the inhabitants of Harran, who showed Mr. Macgregor "a very ancient well," which "is called Abraham's Well," is of course valueless, except as demonstrating how easily a local legend—or tradition, as it soon gets called,—may be originated. In 1861, when my wife and I discovered the well in the mosque-yard, then without name or history, we called it "Rebekah's Well" (not "Rachel's"), on the supposition that it might be the well at which Laban's sister was met by Abraham's steward. It has now become *Abraham's Well* for future pilgrims to the Habitation of the "Friend of God."

It may interest some of your readers to know that the position of Harran, in "Aram of the Two Rivers," or, more accurately, that of Capt. Wilson's "camp, from which the Columns bore 250 yards at 149°," was determined by that officer to be in lat. 33° 27' 02" N., and long. 36° 33' 29" E.

CHARLES BEKE.

Science Gossip.

DR. GASSIOT, in distributing the prizes at the London Institution last week, announced for the coming session a course of lectures 'On Chemical Action,' by Prof. Odling, and a course 'On the First Principles of Biology,' by Prof. Huxley.

M. TISSANDIER has completed an analysis of some dark-coloured rain which fell in Paris last month. The colour seems to have been caused by a miscellaneous dust mixed with the rain-water, which also contained sea-salt and ammonium nitrate.

M. JANSSEN read before the Meteorological Society of France a paper describing a curious inverted mirage, which he had the opportunity of observing on the Red Sea. It took place just at sunrise.

MM. RABUTEAU and PYRÉ have been making investigations on the *m'dondou* poison which is used for trial by ordeal on the river Gaboon. According to these observers, it acts like brucia rather than strychnia, and its effect is not invariably fatal.

M. DELAURIER has invented a new electric pile of great strength and constancy. It is a one-liquid pile, the solution being of neutral chromate of soda in water and sulphuric acid.

NASCENT carbonic acid is being tried in France as a preventive of gangrene, and its use has been attended with success.

A new mineral, named Nadorite, discovered in the province of Constantine, Algeria, has been analyzed by M. Pisani. Its chief constituents are the oxides of lead and of antimony. It also yields a small quantity of chlorine; and this is the chief point of the discovery; for no natural compound was before known in which chlorine was found in the presence of antimony.

THE *Proceedings* of the Imperial Geological Institution of Austria, which have just been issued, contain accounts of the military frontier and of the North Tyrol.

Cosmos contains some useful notes on the glacier marks of the Auvergne Mountains, by M. Jules Marcou.

THE French surgeons have been using chloral as a local application to stay the pain of burns, and seem to have found it effectual.

DR. STEINDACHNER, Curator of the ichthyological department of the Vienna Museum, has been permitted by the Government to go for two years to the United States. He was invited by Prof. Agassiz

to help in the naming and arrangement of the vast collection of fish made in the Amazonas.

A new work by Signor Michele Lessona, 'Di Alcuni Fanatismi sull' Introduzione di Nuovi Animali,' is written against a sort of mania which has lately prevailed in Italy for the acclimatization of animals from foreign lands. Prof. Lessona gives a good chronological list of the animals which have, at various periods, been domesticated amongst mankind.

DR. SCHLOENBACH has been appointed Professor of Geology at Prague.

SPAIN does not contribute largely to the list of mechanical inventions; but lately two are reported from Madrid—a new pneumatic engine and some improvements in force-pumps.

FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

A History of the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords. By the Rev. Charles J. Robinson. Illustrated. (Longmans & Co.)

THE REV. C. J. Robinson combines a deep love for the picturesque elements of his subject, which is far larger than at first sight appears, with so much affection for the objects as has urged him to search their histories, and those of their founders, tenants and defenders. His capital book is aptly illustrated by sketches by Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt; sketches which, without pretending to great skill and pictorial effect, are valuable as recording the present condition and aspects of many sites and buildings which were once important and famous.

The Border castles and fortified houses of Herefordshire owed their existence to a state of things which passed away when King Edward completed the conquest of Wales. Some among them date from Saxon times; others, of which scanty or rather no remains exist, were erected during the wars of Stephen. When the Plantagenet was firmly seated in his new possessions, the whole of them ceased to be in what may be called active service, yet a considerable number continued to be of service in guarding the passes of the Wye, and preserved the power of the nobles, if not the peace of the country. Border fortresses though they were, not more than four or five of them, including Hereford, attained an importance which was commensurate with that of the strongholds on the Scottish frontier; still less can they be compared with those gigantic edifices which from Bamborough to Conway watched the sea. Opposed to an enemy who was relatively feeble and poor, there was no need for huge towers and large ditches. They could hold out against the irregular efforts of the Welsh, although they had not the superb dignity of their vast neighbours of Chepstow, Ludlow and Chester. If their warlike service was, comparatively speaking, of brief duration, many of them had a curious sort of second service, and according as their lords took sides in the Civil War of the seventeenth century, were opposed to the troops of the Parliament, or, by strange hap, to the wild levies which Charles drew out of Wales, and employed, much to the disgust of the Puritans—much likewise to his own detriment. The popular prints of the time teem with gibes and angry words for the Welsh who thus got themselves in trouble,

trouble which culminated at Kineton, and did not end there.

The present interest of these fortalices is derived from these ancient passages of arms and from the extremely diversified beauties of the spots in which their ruins are placed. The man who has not seen one of the oldest of them, Goodrich Castle, has a pleasure yet in store, if he cares for noble relics on a noble site. Some of these edifices stand high on river bluffs, others low on river banks, with moats about them; some are on lonely flats, others on as lonely knolls. Nearly all of them are rich in memories of the Civil Wars of the King and Parliament. Many were built and destroyed within a century, leaving but bald traditions and stony mounds to recall them to memory. Of the tenants, some had striking fortunes and reverses. The last of the Baskervilles who held Eardisley died in comparative poverty, in his ancestral gate-house, in 1670. Pembroke Castle is still relatively perfect; its great hall and staircase serve as a farm-kitchen and parlour. Hereford Castle, of which there is now hardly a stone to be found, was, so late as Leland's time, "nearly as large as Windsor," and "one of the fayrist, largest and strongest in all England," being "high, very strong, and full of great towers." The site of this fortress, the fortunes of which rank in importance and diversity with those of most of the first-rate castles of England, was converted into a public pleasure-ground in 1746. It was one of the first of its kind to be devoted to such a purpose. Long before that time the Welsh Marches had ceased to exist, except for judicial purposes. An odd turn of fortune has cast a reflected light on the castle of Kilpeck, inasmuch as the little church which once nestled at its foot now claims far deeper interest than the once-important stronghold, and is among the most worthy of study of English churches. Doubtless built soon after the Conquest by William Fitz-Norman, it is certain that in 1124 both church and castle were in existence. Fitz-Norman became De Kilpeck; and the place remained with the race, notwithstanding the effect of King John's persuasion on Juliane, widow of John de Kilpeck the Third, a lady who gave the exigent monarch fifty marks and a palfrey that she might re-marry whom she pleased. The King induced her to wed William Fitz-Waryn. De Ploekenet succeeded the Norman house. De Bohun came after, then Herbert, next Boleyn, of Queen Anne's family, then St. Leger. The Pyes of Saddlebow and the Mynde succeeded. One of the Pyes, erroneously said to be grandson of a Southwark butcher, was Attorney-General of the Court of Wards, and was reputed one of the most infamous extortioners of that age of legal thieves. His son, a man of great wealth, stood fast to the King, was hostage for Hereford, and died in 1659. Walter Pye espoused the cause of James the Second, and, after the Revolution, had a paper title as "Baron Kilpeck." The castle was garrisoned for the Parliament, and, in 1645, was "slighted," as the phrase went, i.e. was knocked to pieces. A citizen of London, Richard Symonds, bought the place about 1740. The late Mr. T. G. Symonds, of the Mynde, exchanged castles with the present owner. Such are the fortunes of many a castle, but those of Kilpeck are unusually characteristic and varied.

These great houses are noteworthy for their

connexions with many of the most important persons in English history; thus Almeley appears to have given name to no less a man than Sir John Oldcastle, the famous Baron of Cobham; he constantly lived there, and was probably, Mr. Robinson endeavours to show, born there. Not a vestige remains. Brampton Brian, of which there are many fragments, belonged to the great family of De Braose for four generations; their holding terminated, as was so frequent, in co-heiresses, one of whom married Robert de Harley, and the estate was held (temp. Edward the First) under De Mortimer by the performance of castle-guard at Wigmore for forty days in wartime, and a rent of 13s. 4d. The Black Prince gave the Garter to his champion, Bryan de Harley. This family was on the side of the White Rose; generations later the Jesuits Parsons and Campion were resident here and hidden (1580). Whatever this may indicate as to the religious convictions of the family of Brampton Brian, it is certain that Sir R. Harley was one of the few persons of distinction in the shire who joined the Parliament in checking the royal usurpations. An account of what followed will serve our purpose to show how Mr. Robinson has dealt with one of the most interesting phases of his subject:—

"Sir Robert was compelled by his duties as Member of Parliament for the County to reside in London. The custody of the castle was, therefore, entrusted to his wife Brilliana, who, though willing to leave to others the decision whether it would be 'best to go away from Brampton or by God's help to stand it out,' had no fear of the result of any contest. Her own was also God's cause, in which it would be 'an honour to suffer,' though she herself was well assured 'that the Lord would show the men of the world that it is hard fighting against heaven.' Throughout the critical years 1642 and 1643, when the tide of fortune had not set distinctly in either direction, Lady Harley had to feel the anxious isolation of her position. Scarcely one county family besides the Kyrles and Westphalings had joined the side of the Parliament; while among the King's staunchest adherents were Coningsby, Scudamore, Croft, Lingen and Pye, who might well be supposed to carry all Herefordshire with them. The very indecision of her enemies harassed her. For more than twelve months before the actual siege commenced there had been threats that Brampton would be assailed. In the winter of 1642 the rumours became more coherent—the farms were to be burnt and the castle blockaded. Later on, a Council of War decided that 'the best way to take Brampton was to blow it up.' On Valentine's Day, 1643, Lady Brilliana wrote, 'The Sheriff of Radnorshire, with the trained bands of that county and some of the Herefordshire souldiers, mean to come against me. My Lord Harberd had appointed a day to come to Prestine, that so his presence might persuade them to goe out of their county. He had comanded them to bring pay for vitals for 10 days. The souldiers came to Prestine, but it pleased God to call my lord Harberd another way. Now they say they will starve me out of my howes. They have taken away all your father's rents and now they will drive away the cattell, and then I shall have nothing to live upon, for all theaire ame is to enforce me to let the men I have goe, that then they might see upon my howse and cutte our thoughts by a few Rooges and then say they knew not who did it.' She further adds, 'They have used all means to have me leave no man in my howes and tell me I should be safe, but I have no caus to trust them.' Her own mind was now made up to hold the castle at any hazard. No time was lost in collecting stores and putting the building into an efficient state of repair. The lead was recast, the timber renewed, and money borrowed from a friendly neighbour for the costly work of refilling the moat. The little garrison was further strengthened by the

addition of a sergeant from Col. Massie's division, 'a brave and abell souldier,' who had served in the German wars. This veteran (whose name, Hackluyt, recalls the adventurous spirit of a former generation) took the command of the retainers, mounted the guns, and together with Dr. Nathan Wright, the family physician, converted the mansion once more into 'a strong yet small castle.'

The Royalists came and sat down before the place with six hundred men, under Sir William Vavasour; but they effected nothing. Col. Lingen, a Herefordshire man, succeeded Vavasour, but the garrison repulsed his attacks. The old register of Brampton states that the church and town were burnt during the siege, but there is nothing to show that the castle sustained any serious damage, or that there was much loss of life among the defenders. Col. Lingen withdrew his troops on the 6th of September, when "authentic news of the royal disaster at Gloucester reached him." It is said that poisoned bullets were used by the assailants, and that the fountain which supplied the town was also poisoned. Lady Brilliana died soon after her triumph, not without hearing that a second assault on Brampton was intended. This was made by Sir Michael Woodhouse; the walls were battered, and the defenders were compelled to surrender themselves as prisoners of war. After Naseby, Hereford itself fell into the hands of the Parliament, and it came to Sir R. Harley's turn to obtain compensation for his losses. The text comprises a curious account of the damages, which were reckoned at 12,990*l*. The Parliament authorized Sir Robert to levy a large proportion of the amount on the confiscated estates of his opponent, Sir Henry Lingen. "The Royalist Colonel was either absent or in prison when the order was given, and, accordingly, Edward Harley, Sir Robert's son, waited upon his wife with an account of the property assigned to him, and inquired whether the particulars had been correctly set down and signed by her husband. On receiving her answer, he returned the schedule, waiving all right or title to the estates which it had conferred on him. A revenge so noble elevates the son to a level with his noble mother. Her courage baffled her enemies; her forgiveness subdued them." Among the items for which compensation was claimed as above stated, was "A Study of Books, valued at 200*l*." This was the first Harleian Library: it seems to have been undervalued.

CHURCHES IN NORFOLK.

THE attention of architectural societies should be directed to the condition of two magnificent churches in Norfolk. That of Lall is a very large building, of the Perpendicular period, with a fine tower. The roof of the nave, a richly coloured example, is being allowed to drop, panel by panel. In the choir are some finely carved stalls with misereres. These are covered with the droppings of a recent limewashing of the choir walls, and in a few years will decay. The church contains several small but not uninteresting brasses, and more than one of these is on the point of being separated from its matrix.

The Church of Cawston, also a fine specimen, for the most part, of the Perpendicular period, is suffering from amateur restoration. Its choir has been damaged by the insertion of deal seats, while some old oak stalls of admirable design are consigned to a collection of lumber in the south transept. The rood-screen, which is in a rare state of perfection, consists, below, of panels with paintings of saints, and above, of richly painted and gilt

open work, on the uprights of which are patterns in relief. This beautiful work of art has received a few touches, and seems to be about to be further spoilt by some parish painter. M.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH GALLERY.

We publish this as we receive it:—

"London, August 3, 1870.

"Can you spare a corner for a complaint on a growing evil in dealers' exhibitions,—the abstraction of attractive pictures from them (doubtless purchased while under view), without intimation thereof being made to the public who go to see them. One of the most flagrant instances I have met with is that of the well-known French and Flemish Gallery, Pall Mall, where last week I was annoyed to find that, out of a number which was originally not very great, as many as twenty-five pictures printed in the Catalogue, and reviewed by the Press, had been withdrawn. I really cannot see why the same good faith should not be insisted on from these exhibitors as from the proprietor of any other place of amusement.

"A COUNTRY COUSIN."

THE VANDALISM OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The following exposes a public wrong—

"August 13, 1870.

"All the world will recollect the storm of indignation that burst forth when the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company first proposed to carry a viaduct across Ludgate Hill; the railway company were not then supposed to be in a chronic state of bankruptcy, and after many protests on the part of the Public, they were allowed to carry their point, on the clear understanding, however, that the bridge to be erected should be of such an ornamental character as not needlessly to form a blot in the beautiful vista which terminates with Wren's masterpiece.

"I shall not attempt to discuss the merits of the work produced; time and the supposed necessity of its existence had reconciled us to its presence, and the London smoke had charitably softened down its asperities. At any rate, it was an improvement on the horrid boiler-plate troughs which delight the souls of railway engineers. I have now, however, to call your attention to what I cannot otherwise characterize than as a gross breach of faith on the part of the railway company. Walking down Fleet Street the other day, I was surprised and disgusted to find a huge advertisement board raised on the parapet of the bridge and stretching across the road. Its effect on the view of St. Paul's is most deplorable, and I cannot think that any company or individual should thus be allowed to interfere with the public right of view, and make hideous the thoroughfares of London. P. A. D."

Fine-Art Gossip.

"A further Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May, 1870, for Copies of Correspondence" between the Office of Works and Mr. E. M. Barry, as architect of the new National Gallery (319—1), has been published. This paper consists of letters requesting Mr. Barry to furnish a statement of the sums he considers due to him for services rendered to the "Office," and an approximate estimate of the claims he will have to make with respect to works for which he has already received instructions at the Houses of Parliament, National Gallery, or elsewhere. Also Mr. Barry's reply, that he did not expect to make such a claim for the National Gallery at the present time; that he has great difficulty in complying with the demand, because, being appointed by the Government architect for the National Gallery, and his appointment communicated to the House of Commons, and himself officially informed that the works in question would be begun when preliminary arrangements were completed, he has prepared for the work; so that all he has done would constitute part of the labour for which he would be entitled to five per cent. on the cost of the building, according to the agreement

made at his appointment. Thus he is unable at present to make any charge, and expects soon to be ordered to proceed in the execution of the work. Mr. Barry adds, that "if an architect does not carry out his work after having prepared his designs, he is entitled to half the remuneration agreed on, less the expense of preparing the contract drawings." This point has, we believe, been repeatedly decided in the manner stated by Mr. Barry, in recent trials. To the architect's letter the "Office" replies, that the First Commissioner of Works, &c. has not had an opportunity of considering the arrangements Mr. Barry proposed to make, respecting a letter dated October 24th, 1868, and that, as he declines to make a claim at present, the First Commissioner deems it needless to enter into the views stated in Mr. Barry's letter, which we have here condensed. Also, that the First Commissioner is unable to concur in those views.

WITH regard to the election of a Slade Professor in London University, which, as we recently stated, will take place in November next, no invitations have been officially issued to candidates; thus there will probably be nothing of the nature of a contest, in the usual sense of that term; but several artists of eminence, including an Associate of the Royal Academy of high repute, especially in connexion with decorative works of remarkable merit, are spoken of as likely to be nominated.

In condensing the Parliamentary paper on the Wellington Monument we inadvertently omitted to state that it concludes with four sketches, showing—1, the model as erected in Mr. Stevens's studio; 2, the present state of the monument without its decorations and statues; 3, the monument without the bronzes; and 4, the monument with the bronzes; thus showing what may be expected to be its appearance when completed. The last includes the equestrian statue of the Duke on the summit, to which the late Dean of St. Paul's successfully, as it would appear, objected; one cannot guess why he protested against this crowning and noble element of the design.

A NEW reredos, of very interesting character, composed of painted tiles, the work of Messrs. Powell & Sons, has been temporarily placed in the North Court of the South Kensington Museum. This reredos is intended for Cheddington Church, Buckinghamshire, and is the gift of the rector, the Rev. L. Dawson-Damer. It richly deserves the attention of students.

ONE of the most notable features connected with the "restoration" of our ancient Cathedrals is the vastness of the sums of money expended on the works; second to this, and deserving of even more attention, is the rapidity with which the operations in question have been performed. Chester, Chichester, Hereford, Lincoln, Ely, Canterbury, Salisbury, Exeter, Bristol, and half-a-score more Cathedrals, have recently, or are at present in the hands of restorers,—we were about to say the restorer, for Mr. G. G. Scott has to do with nearly all of them. Upon these, collectively, a vast amount has been expended; in some cases wisely, in others, as at Lincoln, in one respect at least, most unfortunately. Little Rochester is soon to have its turn. The latest news of this kind is that upon Worcester Cathedral—one of the most interesting edifices in England—not less than 50,000*l*. has been laid out, and that about 16,000*l*. more will be required, and has been "raised" in little more than a month, to ensure the completion of the works. The sum required to decorate St. Paul's Cathedral will be prodigious, and seems likely to be forthcoming. It is instructive to those who look on, to observe that, as a great proportion of the Gothic churches, of all degrees, from cathedrals to little chapels, have been treated, the attention of architects has at last been turned to the Renaissance churches of Wren, many of which, in London especially, have been declared in need of what is irreverently called "doing up."

It is stated that a statue of Lady Godiva, belonging to the Liverpool Town Council, has been

offered—gratis, we presume—to Coventry, and declined.

We have received from Messrs. Fores, Piccadilly, three engravings, by Mr. F. Holl, from pictures by Mr. G. E. Hicks. These represent (1) 'The Christian Graces,' by means of white-robed damsels, who stand in a landscape, and in an effulgence which pours chiefly on the faces from a starry sky. Faith and Hope are on either side of their greater sister; the one resting her head on her shoulder, the other clasping her hand and looking eagerly forward. The symbolism of the design is expressive and suggestive. (2) 'L'Allegro' and (3) 'Il Penseroso' respectively show damsels in attitudes and circumstances which aptly render Mr. Hicks's idea of Milton's conceptions. The one is joyfully listening to morning sounds as she walks in a fresh meadow; the other, pensively rapt by anthem-music, and entering a church, marks slow time with a lifted finger. All works have their proper standards, by which alone they may be judged: these are sentimentally pathetic, and appeal with force to their proper order of taste, which is not of the highest, yet very far from being low, and they are extremely expressive. The figures are graceful, perhaps a little too much so, and capitally adapted to the subjects; and the designs are sure of admiration from those whom they address, for they are extremely effective; and indeed, to uncommon skill in dealing with diverse effects, such as Mr. Hicks exhibits, is largely due the peculiar charm of these works. The lighting of the group of 'The Virtues' is such that the design "tells" with good fortune, both near and far; the whole is thus made broad and striking in its brilliancy, expressive and characteristic; the lines of the draperies are deftly disposed to aid the grouping and strengthen the actions.

M. MINTROP, the celebrated Bavarian painter, is dead.

MUSIC

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"I GAT me men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of all sorts." Such was the text (Eccles. ii. 8) of Dr. Bisse in 1726, when he preached his memorable sermon in aid of the Clergy Charity at Hereford. Often as this text has been cited, it is particularly appropriate at this period, when the vexed question of performances of oratorios in cathedrals has been so prominently before the public. The Rev. Dr. Jebb, who next Tuesday will preach the sermon at Hereford, to inaugurate the 147th meeting of the Three Choirs, can scarcely select a more fitting text than that of his predecessor in the pulpit. "Religion," insisted the worthy Chancellor of Hereford, "was the sole interest of the anniversary assembling." This was asserted in 1729, in a second sermon; and the Canon Residentiary can safely take the same ground in 1870, as the daily services in the sacred edifice will not be interrupted by the oratorio performances. The three choirs will coalesce in the Cathedral, and chants and anthems, by composers ancient and modern, will be performed. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' will be given on the 23rd; and, for the first time at these Festivals, instead of a concert of miscellaneous music, there will be an evening performance in the Cathedral, the programme for which will include the first and second parts of Haydn's 'Creation,' and the sacred idyll 'Rebekah,' by Mr. Joseph Barnby, which was produced during the past season at the "Oratorio Concerts," in St. James's Hall. On Wednesday morning Mr. Sullivan's Cantata, 'The Prodigal Son,' which was heard for the first time at the last Worcester Festival, will be executed, followed by Spohr's 'Last Judgment' and Mozart's Twelfth Mass. There will be another mixed selection on the Thursday morning, opening with Mendelssohn's 'Reformation' Symphony, for the first hearing of which in this country a special vote of thanks is due to the Crystal Palace Executive. The unfinished 'Christus' and the 42nd Psalm, both by Men-

delsohn, will follow. Next in rotation will be a new sacred Cantata, by Mr. H. Holmes, the violinist,—'Praise ye the Lord,'—and, finally, there will be gleanings from Handel's oratorios, 'Solomon,' 'Jephtha' and 'Judas Maccabæus.' 'The Messiah' will be the oratorio for the concluding morning, Friday. It thus appears that three young native composers will be afforded the opportunity of presenting their compositions at this Festival. The Committee of Management must be emphatically praised for this liberal policy. The composers will conduct their works, and can therefore give their own readings to the respective scores. As regards the schemes of the two evening concerts in the Shire Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, there is little variation from the routine of such entertainments. The singers naturally select their pet pieces to show off their executive skill. Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, and March and Chorus from 'The Ruins of Athens,'—the selection from Mendelssohn's 'Lorely,'—Weber's 'Oberon' Overture,—portions of Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' Rossini's 'Semiramide' Overture, and Mr. Sullivan's 'In Memoriam,'—can be cited as attractive points of the two programmes. Those amateurs whose musical appetites may not have been satisfied with four days of music have the opportunity of listening to a concert of Chamber-music in the College Hall, on Friday evening; the scheme comprising works by Spohr, Mendelssohn, Handel, and Mr. J. L. Ellerton (an amateur). The principal vocalists engaged are Fräulein Tietjens, Signora Sinico and Miss Edith Wynne, *soprano*; Mrs. Patey and Miss Marion Severn, *contraltos*; Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Montem Smith, tenors; and Messrs. Santley and Lewis Thomas, basses. Mr. Henry Blagrove will be the solo violinist and *chef d'attaque* of the band. According to custom, the local organist will be the conductor; Dr. Wesley and Mr. Done being organists and accompanists in turn. The instrumentalists number about sixty-two, of whom forty-one are string—scarcely strong enough for a "juste milieu," with the full complement of wood, brass and percussion to contend against. These Three-Choir gatherings are agreeable, totally irrespective of musical considerations. The Cathedrals are studies of themselves; and the Church dignitaries, and the county families, and the chief inhabitants of the town, vie with each other in hospitable attentions to the visitors.

AMATEURS AT CANTERBURY.

MEMBERS of the musical profession complain—and not without cause—of the competition of amateurs at paying concerts. Without discussing the vexed question how far charity justifies the rivalry, it is impossible to ignore the growing ability displayed by amateurship, whether in composition or in execution. A performance of Mr. Sullivan's operetta during the recent Canterbury Cricket Week exhibited a rare amount of histrionic and vocal capability. The music of the triumvirate in the cast was sung with a steadiness in the attacks of the concerted pieces, and with a point and piquancy which have not been approached in London wherever 'Cox and Box' has been heard; whilst the humour of the hatter, the drollery of the composer, and the military swagger of the militia serjeant were developed with unflagging spirit, there was a freedom from caricature which ought to be more imitated by regular actors. It is not necessary to be coarse and boisterous to provoke hilarity, as the three gentlemen amply proved. Assumed names were used on the bills, and it would not be fair, therefore, to state their real position in society. Mr. Sullivan presided at the pianoforte, and the Hon. Seymour Egerton at the harmonium. In no composition has the young composer displayed more marked ability than in this operetta: it is genuine comedy music, full of melody and thoroughly dramatic. Another musical feature of these Canterbury amateurs was an epilogue called 'Eastward Ho!' written, composed and produced in a couple of days; it was admirably sung and acted. The proceeds of these entertainments—now in their twenty-ninth season—are given to the infirmity of the town.

Musical Gossip.

THE Rev. B. Webb, the Vicar of St. Andrews, announced as the editor of the 'New Hymnal,' writes to explain that his share of the work is small, and adds, that the acting editor is the Rev. W. Cooke, the Canon of Chester, whose name was accidentally omitted in last week's *Athenæum*, in the paragraph referring to the proposed new work.

Flotow's 'Ombre' will soon be produced in several towns in Italy.

It is not Johann Strauss, but his brother Joseph, who died recently in Vienna. Both Joseph and Johann have been as prolific as their father—the Strauss—in composition.

A NEW mass by Hanssens, the well-known orchestral chief in Brussels, has been produced at Sainte-Gudule, in Paris. Why do not the Directors of the Saturday Crystal Palace Concerts turn their attention to the works of the Belgian composers? The search would be productive of enabling their subscribers to hear much more sympathetic and orthodox music, than the constant importation of dry and ugly German compositions.

MENTION is made in the Paris papers of the success of a three-act opera at Graetz by Herr Suppé, entitled 'Die Jungfrau von Dragon' ('The Maid of Dragon').

AN operatic burlesque, in three acts, has been produced at the Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre, in Berlin, entitled 'Der Raub der Sabinerinnen,' the libretto by Herr Young, and the music by Herr Zaytz. The comicality of the piece arises from the assumption of *Romulus* by Herr Adolphe, whose make-up and mask are a caricature of the Emperor of the French, whilst Herr Luttman and Herr Leczinsky parody the peculiarities of M. Benedetti and M. Ollivier.

THE German papers explain that the Hymn 'Dieu garde l'Empereur' has not been composed by Offenbach as an occasional contribution to the present inundation of national pieces in Paris, but was published as far back as 1862.

THE *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, in alluding to the cessation, temporary or otherwise, of several Art-journals, announces that it will appear for the present as a single sheet, until the murderous hostilities are over; and when the triumph of the French and the restoration of peace have been secured, it hopes for the "réveil des joies calmes et pures de l'esprit, des émotions salutaires et fécondes de l'Art." This pacific solution is not likely to be hastened so long as M. Devoyod, costumed as a Zouave, sings at the Grand Opera-House the new song, called 'A la Frontière,' the words by M. Frey, and the music by M. Gounod. We have spoken of this song in our article on "Paris and the War." At the refrain, the *Revue* states that all hearts palpitated—all eyes were wet with tears. The *Revue* may well desire the return of art-emotion, especially as so many leading artists have departed for the war, either as volunteers or having been drawn for service.

DRAMA

Le Marchand de Venise. Pièce en 5 Actes, de W. Shakespeare. Traduite en vers Français, par Le Chevalier de Châtelain. (Tracy.)

'THE Merchant of Venice' has shared the fate inflicted on many of Shakespeare's plays. It has had the good luck to recover itself, however; and if it be not played exactly as Shakespeare wrote it, not a word is now spoken in the acted piece but what Shakespeare did write. We have little curiosity as to what he owed to older story, ballad, or even play. It is sufficient for us that Shylock has survived, and that all else is forgotten, except by a stray antiquary or two. What 'The Venesyon Comedie' was that was played in 1594, at Newington Butts, by the united companies of the

"Lord Admiral his servants," and the "Lord Chamberlain his servants" (the latter being Shakspeare's company) we cannot say, nor can any Shakspearean editor tell us with authority. We are thankful for what we have in 'The Merchant of Venice'—although Edmund Kean be no longer among us to electrify us with his Jew—one of the grandest of the interpretations of the poet rendered by that last of the great masters of the stage. Whether Alleyn, "Proteus for shape and Roscius for tongue," acted Shylock as he did Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' cannot now be said. It is a strange fact that, after the Restoration, Shakspeare's play was not put upon the stage till 1741. In the first year, indeed, of that century, Granville, afterwards Lord Lansdowne, produced his 'Jew of Venice,' which was boldly announced as Shakspeare *improved*! The Shakspeare tinker who took this work in hand, cut away here, added there: he knocked out Tubal, Lancelot, and Gobbo, and put in Peleus and Thetis, in a masque; he made most of the changes for the advantage of Bassanio, played by Betterton, and he gave a comic colouring to Shylock, and the task of playing it to one of the most accomplished comic actors of the time, Doggett. Doggett performed the Jew in a red wig. He did not buffoon the part. His method was like that of Robson, a mixture of humour and pathos. The comic side, however, must have been uppermost, or Rowe would not have remarked, "Though we have seen 'The Merchant of Venice' acted as a comedy, and Shylock acted by an excellent comedian, yet I cannot but think that the character was tragically designed by the author." This was what Macklin always asserted. To him, Doggett, Griffin, and Aston were only burlesquers of the Jew; but when, in 1741, Macklin resolved to play Shylock with tragic passion and earnestness, he was laughed at by Quin; the players generally foretold failure, and the public saw him, with silent surprise, come on the stage, looking like a portrait by Rembrandt that had moved from its frame. The thundering peals of approval soon succeeded to the discouraging silence, and Granville's piece suffered irretrievable shipwreck under the wholesome storm. Pope pronounced Macklin to be the Jew that Shakspeare drew, and thenceforth comic or semi-comic Shylocks disappeared for ever, except in the burlesque, in which Robson represented a lower class of Jew, fierce and grotesque, savage, earnest and real, according to the class to which he belonged.

Since Macklin restored Shakspeare's drama to the stage, in 1741, Shylock has been played as a serious character by every one who has attempted the part, except Shuter, the low comedian. Shuter's outrage on good taste was made in 1759, for "his benefit," when any foolery, it was thought, would be pardoned. The public condemned the actor. They did it in the spirit with which they visited the same sort of offence given by Mr. Sothorn, when at Mr. Paul Bedford's benefit he acted a scene from 'Othello' after the Dundreary manner. The part of Shylock was Macklin's property, so to speak, till he withdrew from the stage, in the season 1788-9. Other actors vainly disputed it with him. Among them were Sheridan, King, and Yates—the last as bad as could well be. King was the Shylock to Mrs. Siddons's Portia, when she made her first ap-

pearance at Drury Lane, in 1775, and was thought to have little in her but what belonged to ordinary "walking ladies." Henderson acted it with such effect, that John Kemble attempted it and failed. It must, however, be noted, to Kemble's credit, that subsequently he cheerfully agreed to play Bassanio to the Shylock of King, and condescended to act Antonio to the Jew of G. F. Cooke. Young and Elliston performed the part; Young with fire; Elliston with alacrity. In the season of 1813-14, at Drury Lane, Stephen Kemble and Huddart had failed in the part when it was forced upon the "young man" from Exeter, who wanted to make his *début* in Richard, but who made himself famous with that he was compelled to act. Edmund Kean's Shylock showed that a great master had come to glorify his art. He has been unapproached in it by any succeeding actor. Macready, Charles Kean, Phelps, have played it more or less intelligently; but it was, to use an old simile, as the waterworks at Versailles to the Falls of Niagara. Mr. Sothorn has performed the part in country theatres, and we hope to see him act it in London, were it only that he may change the opinions of those persons who profess to see in him an actor who can play but one character, and that character not worthy of being played by an artist.

The criticism which was bestowed on Macklin's Shylock, or rather on 'The Merchant of Venice,' when it was restored to the stage, in 1747, would not satisfy any modern dramatic Jew. It was general, and not particular, although Macklin revolutionized the theatre, and restored Shakspeare by his impersonation. It was neither more nor less than this in the morning papers:—"Last night, 'The Merchant of Venice' was acted to a polite and crowded audience with universal applause." Since that period the play has been but little tampered with. John Kemble, who had no more real reverence for Shakspeare than Howard, Otway, or Granville, produced his version of 'The Merchant of Venice' in 1795. It was the fifth out of twenty of Shakspeare's plays which he altered for representation. He began with 'The Tempest,' in 1789, and ended with 'As You Like It,' in 1810. Dr. Valpy altered 'The Merchant of Venice,' in 1802, for representation by his pupils at Reading School. It was the last of the four Shakspearean plays altered by him. He might have been excused for "cutting out," but the Doctor was addicted to giving his own in exchange for what he cut away from Shakspeare! His defence, we suppose, was founded on the classical maxim, "*Maxima pueris debetur reverentia.*" He suffered nothing to remain that was likely "to raise a blush upon the cheek of youth," but he did not scruple to supply new scenes, or new speeches in old scenes; but we are told that he preserved the diction of Shakspeare wherever he could do so in conformity with his plan. For this concession we do not feel particularly grateful. The new arrangement of 'The Merchant of Venice,' by Eccles, in 1805, was at least to be pardoned for the motive which led to it. This Irish gentleman had come to the conclusion that Shakspeare's plays had, by bad editing, got into a confusion, out of which he could extricate them, and reduce them to order and beauty. Mr. Eccles tried his hand on 'Cymbeline,' 'King Lear,' and finally 'The Merchant of Venice.'

The chief merit of this gentleman is, that he only transposes, but never otherwise alters, the original scenes or passages. He never adds a line of his own. There is some ingenuity in what he has done, and his modesty only heightens such merits as may fairly be recognized in his manner of dealing with the national poet.

Finally, we come to Shakspeare in French. In whole or in part, Shakspeare has often been translated into that un-Shakspearean language. M. de Chatelain himself has already translated 'Macbeth,' 'Hamlet,' 'Julius Caesar,' and 'The Tempest'—and his facility at writing verse is well known, but it is of that sort which is sometimes called "fatal." He seems never at a loss for a word, of some sort or another. Sometimes he blushes at an English phrase: and gives something of his own instead of Shakspeare's! The modesty is charming; the audacity is perfect.

Shakspeare's blank verse put into French rhyming lines is about as unpleasant a thing as can well be conceived. It would be just as bad if the blank verse were put into English rhyme. There is a jiggling air about the rhymed part of M. de Chatelain's version which is intolerable. The characters seem like equestrians and their horses in a circus. They go round, faster or slower, to a set tune. They all amble in cadence, and you know the tune of it after the first round. Even if there be a jump through a hoop, or a leap to the accompaniment of fireworks, the tune does not change, and weariness ensues unless Mr. Merri-man falls in, with a crack of the whip and a joke at the end of it. In the present performance, the jokes are not always made by the clowns: the gentlemen in short tights, flesh-colours, plumed caps and spangles, find their own wit; and Shylock, as he canters round the saw-dust in a double act of horsemanship with Antonio, "flies his own kite," cracks his own jokes, and does the comic business. Here is an example. Shylock says to Antonio:—

— Rest you fair, good Signior;

Your worship was the last man in our mouth.

And this is the French of it, according to our Chevalier:—

Puissiez vous du repos jouir, mon gentilhomme,
De votre seigneurie, ah! je n'eusse attendu
Une la nécessité d'écrire un I O U.

Chaucer laughed at the French of Stratford-atte-Bow; but that "I O U" was good French of Paris we now learn for the first time. Is it in the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie'? Is it in Boiste? What is the English of it, after all? Have subscribers to I O U's been writing French during their gambling lives without knowing it? Oh, spirit of Molière! oh, Philaminte! oh, Armande! oh, Bélise! oh, Chevalier! oh, Tristotin!—

Ah, que ce "I O U" est d'un goût admirable!
C'est, à mon sentiment, un endroit impayable
De "I O U" aussi mon cœur est amoureux!
Je suis de votre avis, "I O U" est heureux!

Hardly less amusing than "I O U" is the way in which the translator takes Shakspeare to task. Gobbo says, "He hath a great infection, sir, as one would say, to serve." M. de Chatelain, not seeing the clown's wit in this, translates it, "Il a une grande intention, messire, comme qui dirait, de servir"; and he does so on this ground, "Cet esprit là, si c'est de l'esprit, est de l'esprit qui sent mauvais."

There are other strange translations in this version besides "I O U." Among them is

that of Salarino's remark on Lorenzo's tarrying: "His hour is almost past,"—the French for which our Chevalier puts down thus:—

— je crois in petto

Qu'il a, sans y penser, laissé s'égarer l'heure.

This macaronic style is balanced by making poor Tubal stoop to slang. "Antonio is certainly undone" is rendered in French by "Antonio est certes enfoncé!" Portia's fine description of Mercy loses in its French shape all the tender beauty of the original. Portia herself, when Mrs. Clive played the part, must have equally suffered in the trial scene; for that clever but not too discriminating actress used throughout that scene to give imitations of the leading pleaders of her time!

In taking leave of M. de Chatelain, we willingly acknowledge that some of his lines are happily rendered. Among these is the love scene in which Jessica and Lorenzo go through their tender reminiscences, in the series of passages each of which begins with—"In such a night." One of these passages gave rise to some of the most beautiful music that ever fell from rapt composer:—

— In such a night

Stood Dido, with a willow in her hand,
Upon the wild sea-banks, and waft her love
To come again to Carthage.

From those lines Hector Berlioz took the idea whence sprang his opera 'Les Troyens.' To Dido and Æneas he gave, as far as they were applicable, the love reminiscences of Lorenzo and Jessica, and 'Par une telle nuit' heralded exquisite music in each, the most exquisite in an opera which Berlioz dedicated "Divo Virgilio." We have only to add, that M. de Chatelain gives, in an Appendix, translations of Mr. R. H. Horne's dramatic reverie, 'Shylock in the Nineteenth Century,' and of Mr. T. D. Sullivan's Irish ballad, 'Thiggin Thu.'

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW difficulty has arisen, further to perplex the minds of the managers of Parisian theatres. All the firemen at the various theatres have been taken for active service, and the theatres are, in consequence, deprived of the safeguard afforded by their presence. Many houses have been closed in consequence.

M. THÉODORE BARRIÈRE has read to the actors of the Palais Royal his new comedy—'Les Cris du Cœur.' MM. Geoffroy, Lhéritier, Priston, Lasouche and Hyacinthe, and Mesdames Barataud, Baron and Montrouge are cast for the principal characters.

M. LESUEUR will make his *debut* at the Variétés in a new drama by M. Vanloo—'Les Peaux rouges de Saint-Quentin.' At the same house 'Un Brosseur de la Mobile au Camp de Châlons' is in rehearsal. At the Gaité, the *apropos* sketch in preparation is entitled 'Aux Armes,' and is by MM. Gille and Duprato.

As we mentioned in our last number, the representation given at the Comédie Française for the benefit of the wounded, a short dramatic sketch by M. Eugène Manuel, the author of 'Les Ouvriers,' was represented for the first time.

'LE FILS DE FAMILLE,' of MM. Bayard and Bierville, has been revived at the Gymnase, with M. Train and Madame Prioleau—the latter an actress who brings a good reputation from Bordeaux—in the principal parts.

A NEW opera buffa, by Signor Usiglio, 'La Scommessa,' of which the libretto is written by Signor B. Prado, has been very successful at the Principe Umberto Theatre, at Florence.

SIGNOR EMILIO POGGI, the dramatic writer, died

a few days ago at the early age of forty-four. He was the author of the successful tragedy entitled 'Girolamo Olgiato.'

A NEW tragedy is announced from the pen of Signor Antonio de Marchi, entitled 'Adriana da Castiglione.'

THE Princess Dora d'Istria, in an article on the 'Mahābhārata, il Re Nala, e gli studi Indiani nell'Alta Italia,' which appeared in the *Rivista Europea* for August, points out how well the beautiful episode from the Mahābhārata, as adapted for the stage by Prof. Angelo De Gubernatis in his dramatic trilogy, 'Il Re Nala,' has been received in Italy. Although only the second part of this trilogy has been as yet performed, there can be little doubt that the success which attended the first representation of this poetical play must tend to the improvement of the modern Italian drama.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

A New Reading in 'Macbeth.'—Permit me to add a few words to the discussion raised on the meaning of the line in 'Macbeth,' Act v. sc. 3: "Will cheer me ever, or dis-seat me now." I submit that the alteration to "defeat me now" does not give the Shakespearean touch; it does not involve a true antithesis, for no one knew better than Shakespeare that a man may be defeated and yet cheered, in the sense of consoled and supported. Percy's conjecture that *cheer* ought to be read *chair* is certainly correct. In Warwickshire, the popular pronunciation of *chair* used to be *cheer*, and to "chair a person" was always considered a mark of honour and promotion.—In 'The Tempest,' Act iv. sc. 1, there is a reading which I wonder has never been corrected. It is embarrassing as it stands. *Ariel*, addressing *Prospero*, says—

Will be here with mop and mow.

Do you love me, master? No.

Ariel has done *Prospero's* bidding; she comes to him for his approval, and to cheerfully perform fresh services. The word *no* seems to indicate that she saw signs of disappointment in her master's face, and doubted his affection. This is an interpretation wholly unwarranted by the condition and relation of the characters. Why not alter *no* to *now*, and read "Do you love me, master, *now*?" *Now* also enjoys the advantage of rhyming with *mow*, which it was meant to do. *Prospero* replies to the question—

Dearly, my delicate *Ariel*;

and the whole passage becomes simple, significant and beautiful. NEWTON CROSLAND.

"Brummagem."—It may be worth the while of those who are interested in tracing the roots of popular sayings to know, with reference to "Brummagem" as a depreciatory adjective, that a ballad, "London: Printed by Nath. Thompson, 1681, named 'Old Jemmy: an Excellent New Ballad,' to be sung "to an Excellent New Tune, called *Young Jemmy*," commends Old Jemmy, i.e. James, Duke of York (James the Second), thus:—

Old Jemmy is the Top
And Chief among the Princes:
No Mobile gay Pop,

With *Brimingham* pretences:
A heart and soul so wondrous great,
And such a conqu'ring Eye
That every Loyal Lad fears not
In Jemmy's cause to die.

Again, the last verse is—

And now He's come again,
In spite of all Pretenders;
Great Albany shall Reign
Amongst the Faith's Defenders.
Let Whig and *Brimingham* repine;
They show their teeth in vain;
The Glory of the British Line,
Old Jemmy's come again.

—A copy of this ballad is in the Luttrell Collection, British Museum Library, C. 20. f. 154. Brummagem groats had been well known long before the date of this ballad.

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